The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Turkey is to have a "greenback" currency.

—The corn crop in Illinois is reported magnificent.

—Most Rev. Samuel Butcher, Bishop of Meath, Premier Bishop of Ireland, is dead.

—Now that sunstroke has ceased its operations, the doctors are rejoicing on the advent of green corn.

—Davenport, Iowa, is to have glassworks, and its people must learn not to throw stones.

—Evarts seems to be the coming man for the Republican nomination for Governor in New York.

—Field Marshal Wrangel will celebrate the commencement of his eightieth year of service in the army of Prussia, on the 15th of August next.

—The expenses of the Democratic Investigating Committees for fees, mileage, &c., foot up $125,000. This is exclusive of the printing bill.

—A lane of glass, with a movable silk screene, has been inserted to the roof of the sweell Paris cab to enable the passenger to read his paper without leaning uncomfortably forward to catch the light.

—The most respectable colored men in Richmond belong to the Tilden and Hendricks club, says the Philadelphia *Times*. It is neither "respectable" nor safe in a good many Southern localities to belong to the other side.

—H. V. R., the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who has been making a tour through Pennsylvania says, "Looking over the ground in city and country, it seems to me perfectly clear that Pennsylvania will declare for Hayes by a very considerable majority in November."

—Now is the time of thunderstorms, and everybody talks about the "electric fluid." There is no electric fluid, it doesn't dart from the clouds, and doesn't tear off the soles of people's boots, or act in any such way. Electricity is no fluid, but is one of the correlated forces, and is simply a mode of motion—but lively; we admit that it is lively.—*Graphic.*

—The last lines George Sand wrote for publication were a short notice of M. Renan's new book, and the latter, in a letter to the *Temps*, after her death, said: "I am touched to the bottom of my heart to have been the last to produce a vibration of that sonorous soul, which was, as it were, the Æolian harp of our time." Henry James thinks the word "sonorous," as applied to George Sand, is wonderfully appropriate.

—Gen. Schenck has written a letter announcing his intention, at least for the present, to remain in private life and devote himself to the improvement of his private fortunes. The mention of his name in connection with the Congressional nomination for his district is, he declares, not only without his concurrence, but in spite of reiterated assurances that he will not in the meantime re-enter public life in any capacity whatever.

—The Paris *Figaro* recites a story in praise of the exemplary politeness of a leading actor in Paris. He is a capital swimmer, and was displaying his skill in the Seine, near Paris. A lady walking on the bank was so lost in admiration of his grace and style that she fell unawares into a little ditch. In a moment the actor was out of the water, and clad in his simple bathing costume, he rushed to her assistance, exclaimed, extending his dripping hand to help her up again, "Pray, Madame, excuse my having no glove!"

—Austria seems to be in a critical position; and the utmost vigilance is necessary to preserve the empire from dismemberment. With the Bohemians, Hungarians, Slavonians and others clamoring for domestic legislation and for virtual independence, Prussia aiming at the absorption of the Germanic provinces and a port on the Adriatic, and Russia alternately hostile and friendly, her equivocal attitude in the present struggle between the Sultan and his insurgent vassal is easy of explanation on, and to a certain degree justifies it.

—Gen. G. B. Raum, who has accepted the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was born in Golconda, Illinois, at the close of 1829. He received a common school education, read law, and entered the army as Major early in the rebellion. He reached the grade of Brigadier in the army of the Tennessee, and continued in service to the close of the rebellion. He was elected to the Fortieth Congress from the Nineteenth district, but was subsequently defeated by Anderson. There is no doubt of his competence for the position, and none that he will discharge its duties creditably.

—The Emperor of Brazil has entered very earnestly into the project of inducing the large Russian emigration to settle in the objective point from the United States to Brazil. He has offered, it is said, 160 acres to each emigrant and the certainty of one year's subsistence. The prospect is so tempting that it is but a natural sequence that we learn that a considerable number of the Mennonite colonies who had determined to locate in the United States have delayed their departure from home until the official declaration sent out by them to examine the two sections critically shall report whether it will be equally advantageous to settle in Brazil.

—The large sugar crop of Louisiana last year is to be followed by a larger this, grown on a greater area by more reliable labor, provided with more aids. That home of sweetness and sweetmeats, encouraged by great profits from cane cultivation since the war, and influenced by the low price of cotton, has been reclaiming more lands and improving cultivation and fabrication until now the increase of consumption is checked by Cuban war, American sugar comes forward to occupy its old place. The confectioners are wise in improving the occasion, and consumers stand ready to encourage their desire to increase the amount and improve the quality of their goods, until the eminence of China and even of Paris in this specialty is made our own.

—In some of the recent English journals we have found it stated with great apparent satisfaction that "something else besides the extradition question threatens to disturb the harmonious relations between America and the mother country during the Centennial year." The captain of a whaler who carried the American flag to show his real or assumed nationality, and lately carried off six Fenian prisoners from Western Australia, cut the subwarine telegraph cable in two places, in order to facilitate the escape of the fugitives. The damage thus done is estimated at $150,000, and the Chairman of this telegraph company intends, it is said, to demand that the amount through Lord Derby from the United States Government—which had as much to do with the matter as Lord Derby himself had. The Liverpool *Post* says: "Should the matter be taken up by Lord Derby it is just possible, *although not at all probable*, that a portion of the balance of the Alabama award for which no claimants can be discovered will find its way back to this country."

—"Gar," the New York *Times* correspondent, says the great secret of the sudden popularity of Newport among the wealthy young men will be found in the jolly sporting tone which Mr. James Gordon Bennett has given to the place. He has inaugurated hurdle races, polo playing, athlete exercises, four-in-hand driving, and every sort of diversion. Keeping the management strictly within the hands of the set that do the driving and the riding, he has presented to the people of Newport the spectacle of genuine sport by gentlemen for the pleasure of ladies and gentlemen. There is no gambling element, no brawny pool-sellers to cast a cloud over the diversions and make money out of the amusements of gentlemen. The young fellows who come here with their families do not ask for better sport than to ride steeplechases, to strike the ball at polo, to drive two horses and drags, to jump hurdles, to walk, to leap, to do everything, in short, that our forefathers did before the rage for æstheticism expanded the mind and neglected the body. Nobody advocates a purely corporeal life, or that men should drive, and fish, and swim, and walk to the disregard of cultivating their tastes for the arts and literature. It is the combination of both pursuits that makes the perfect gentleman."

—The whole world, which has been lately so much talked and written to about the new Sultan girding on Othman's sword, will be somewhat surprised to hear that this sword is nothing but a sham, like the Turkish Empire of nowadays. Just as the Sultan and Turkey are nothing but the shadow of Disraeli and of England standing behind those Mohammedan phantasmagoria, the sword which the Sultan girds on in the Mosque of Eyub, as a sign of his supreme power, is no longer that of the venerated Othman. The *Memorial Diplomatique*, the organ of European diplomacy, has published the truth in relation to the matter, which may exercise a certain influence in a formal country like Turkey. The true sabre of Othman is at St. Petersburg, as if it was an omen of the possession of Constantinople by the Russians. It is in the private armory of the Grand Duke Constantine Nikolaiewitch. The care of Othman's sword was entrusted to Janisaries; when they were destroyed, the old Aghis, who had charge of the relic, fled to Asia Minor and took it with him. There he first sold the diamonds and jewels of the handle, and afterwards the sword itself, to escape starvation, to a Muscovite, who presented it to the Grand Duke. The sabre is not long, slightly curved, and bears on its blade the name of the Caliph Othman.

The Wheel of Fortune.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—In the third golden drawing at the Opera House, the following numbers drew the large prizes: following numbers drew the large prizes: 2,876 drew $100,000, 10,179 drew $50,000, 19,820 drew $20,000 and 9,701 drew $10,000.

FIRST EDITION.

THE WHISKY TRIALS.

Additional Testimony of Bluford Wilson.

The Seal of Secrecy Relieved—He Tells How Babcock was Watched in St. Louis—An Interview Between the Ex-Solicitor and the President.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The seal of secrecy having been removed from the concluding portion of the testimony of ex-Solicitor Bluford Wilson, it is given to the press. Much of it is a repetition of former testimony or in explanation thereof. Wilson testified that about the 9th of September he wrote a letter to Henderson, in which he stated substantially "That during the hearing of motions to quash the indictments in McDonald's case, then pending before Judge Miller, I thought it important that McDonald and Joyce should be put under the strictest surveillance, and that every proper precaution should be taken to prevent their escape, that it was highly important also that the associates and conspirators with McDonald and Joyce, if there were any then unknown, should be discovered and brought to punishment, and I used the words that it was of the utmost importance to the public interest that he should go to the very bottom or top of the combinations, and underscored the words "bottom or top," and knowing that Gen. Babcock would be in St. Louis with the President, and knowing his relations with McDonald and Joyce, I intended to use, and did use, such terms as that Gen. Henderson might clearly see that his relations with McDonald and Joyce while in the city should be carefully looked after, and inquired into this. I believed I was fully authorized and warranted to do so by the terms of the President's endorsement of the Barnard letter, and I supposed that in so doing I would receive his support and approval. It turned out that this letter of mine was taken from among the papers of General Henderson while in the Courts at St. Louis, that McDonald or Joyce got possession of it, and to support the charge that I was

Putting Spies on the President.

After the word 'top' in my letter the capital letters 'W. H.' were forged thereto. This letter, or copy, containing forgeries was brought back from the west by Babcock and shown to Bristow and Pierrepont, who were much disturbed, but Wilson had no difficulty in convincing them of the forgery, and that was the end of matters with them.

Wilson also explained the letter to Gen. Horace Porter, who said at once: "Wilson, I don't want to hear anything more. That is the end of that matter. The letter is a forgery, beyond question, and that lets you out." I said 'a word with you, General, about that letter. I wrote that letter intending that General Babcock should be looked after. If he was in the ring I intended to catch him, if it was in my power. If he was not, I intended to demonstrate his innocence beyond the shadow of a doubt if possible to do so. I asked General Porter for what explanation he had of the 'Sylph' telegram, and he gave me an explanation to the effect that 'Sylph' was a lewd woman, to whom the President of the United States had been in intimate association, and that she had bothered and annoyed the President until at one time it chanced that McDonald's attorney was called to her, and he said he knew he and would relieve the President of her, which he did. General Porter said to me, without going any further into an explanation, that the matter was inexplicable except in my power to render the President of the United States would be to shield and save General Babcock from exposure that these matters were of a character that could not be gone into without giving all the parties the very greatest trouble and concern. I told the General that I would what I could fairly, to see that General Babcock was honestly and squarely dealt with, and that no injustice was done him, but further than that I could not and would not go. The matter was in the hands of the local officers at St. Louis, and I would urge upon them the necessity to all parties that no mistake should be made in reference to General Babcock's connection with the ring. General Porter expressed himself as perfectly satisfied."

Interview Between Wilson and the President.

Wilson testified as follows in reference to an interview with the President: "I showed the President the Barnard letter, and read to him that extract from it in which Mr. Normile was credited with having said substantially 'The President dare not go far with McDonald and Joyce, or Babcock is lost.' I read to him that part of his letter in which Jim Casey was referred to, and I turned over the letter, and on the back of it showed to him with great deliberation the endorsement in which he had said: 'The newspaper clippings and this letter are sent to the department to the end that if they throw any light upon new witnesses to be summoned they may be brought out. Let no guilty man escape, if it can be avoided.' I read to the President of the United States the concluding sentences in his letter in which he said: 'Be especially vigilant, or charge those in authority to be against all those who claim to have high authority to protect them,' meaning to protect others, or to protect themselves, and in which he finally said that 'personal considerations should not stand in the way of the performance of a public duty,' and . said to him: 'Mr. President, what I have done in the premises touching General Babcock I have done under warrant and in full pursuance of your instructions to the Secretary of the Treasury and to myself.' He said 'certainly. I had Babcock and Jim Casey in mind when I made that endorsement, and I expected you to do your duty.' I said to him: 'Mr. President, that is precisely the reply which I expected you, as President of the United States, to make to me.' I explained to the President that it was General Babcock I meant in the letter to Henderson, and not himself; that it never entered my mind for one moment that under any possible combination of circumstances was it possible for him to have had any improper relations with those parties or with any other party engaged in violation of the laws of the land; that when I fixed the period during which the investigation should be made in St. Louis I had reference to the fact of General Babcock's sojourn in that city, and not to his own, and that when I referred to the associations of McDonald I referred to the well known and familiar associations of McDonald and Joyce with General Babcock. I also showed the President that under instructions of the Attorney General, but without the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, I had gone to St. Louis for the purpose of urging upon the local officers, Henderson and Dyer, the importance of making no mistake in reference to General Babcock's indictment, telling them that he should not be indicted so far as their influence was concerned, except upon the fullest and clearest testimony, satisfying to them, of his guilt, and that every precaution should be taken on their part to do him no injustice, and if facts were developed to his credit, to give him the benefit of them throughout. I told the President that all the officers had assured me that such was their fixed and settled purpose."

Wilson further detailed that the President indignantly denied the explanation of the term "Sylph" as explained by Porter, and said there was not a word of truth in it. Wilson expressed his disbelief of the story to the President.

Question by Mr. Plaisted—Do you not believe, and did you not at the time believe that this explanation of General Porter's of the "Sylph" dispatch was intended to deter you from doing your duty in the prosecution of Gen. Babcock?

Answer—Most undoubtedly I did, and do.

Run on a St. Louis Bank.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Something of a run was made on the Butchers and Drovers' Bank of this city to-day, but the demands of depositors were so promptly met that scores of them retired without drawing their deposits, and the run soon ceased. Several city banks offered assistance to any extent, but President Chambers stated that the bank had an abundance of money to meet all demands that could be made. Time deposits were paid as well as current accounts.

The Illinois Coal Miners.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 30.—The coal miners of St. Clair and Madison counties, Illinois, held a mass meeting yesterday in St. Clair county, and resolved that after August 1st they will not mine coal for less than three cents a bushel. As much the largest part of the coal consumed in this city comes from the counties aforesaid, the prospects are good for a coal famine.

Tornado Near St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—A tornado passed over the northern part of this county between three and four o'clock this morning. It did a good deal of damage to out-houses, fences, trees, crops, &c. One edge of the storm struck the extreme northern part of the city, and made considerable of a racket among some of the houses, one of which was wrecked, and a little girl, named O'Toole, killed,

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Races at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 29.—The third day's racing was on a heavy track, and before a large crowd of spectators. The first race, Flash stakes for two year olds, distance half a mile, brought out Ladylike, Zoo Zoo, Idalia, Lady Saylers, Princeton, Leonard, and Puryear's filly. The race was won by Zoo Zoo, Leonard second, Puryear third. Time 51½ seconds.

The second race, for the Saratoga cup, was regarded as the principal race of the meeting, and had four starters—G. L. Lorillard's Tom Ochiltree, P. Lorillard's Parole, and McDaniels' Madge and Big Sandy. In the pools before the start Parole sold for $650, Tom Ochiltree $600, and McDaniels $250. Tom Ochiltree won a length before Parole, Big Sandy third. Time 4:06½; distance two miles and a quarter.

The mile dash for three year olds was won by Freebooter, Courier second, Waco third. Time 1:48.

The fourth race was a selling race, for all ages, one mile and a quarter. Six started, Camargo being withdrawn. Piccolo won, Grey Nun second, Spendrift third. Time 2:14.

The Yacht Race.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The *Evening Post* publishes an account of the ocean yacht race for the Bennett cup, taken from the log of the victorious Idler. Almost from the start the Idler was in the van. An accident befell the Tidal Wave at the very beginning, and she was compelled to take in the foresail for repairs. At 7:30 P. M. yesterday the Idler was abreast of Fire island, and at that time the Tidal Wave and America were just visible on the horizon. Wanderer was full down seven miles astern. The Countess of Dufferin, was invisible. At 11 P. M. the wind grew light, and at 12 P. M. it died out altogether. When the Idler was within half a mile of the light ship a breeze then sprung up from the westward, heading the yacht off, but after several tacks she succeeded in rounding the light ship, and winning the race at 12:30:46 A. M.

The English Turf.

LONDON, July 29.—M. Sanford has proposed a match between his horse Preakness and M. W. Holland, winner of the Goodwood cup, on the same terms, except that the weights be twenty-eight pounds higher.

Base Ball.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Chicagos, 9; Cincinnatis, 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 0.

GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

The Crops of Minnesota Being Destroyed — Many Farmers Discouraged and Temporarily Leaving their Lands—Poverty Staring them in the Face.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 29.—The terrible devastation of grasshoppers on the north-western, western and southwestern borders of this State has not been before alluded to in these dispatches. The damage done by these pests is incalculable, but the amount of crops destroyed is so far inconsiderable counted as a whole, although hundreds of industrious, hard-working settlers have lost their all, and have nothing left to live upon.

The *Pioneer Press* of to-day concludes an editorial article on the subject with saying that: "The great heart of the region west, and including Jackson county to Eastern Dakota and South through Northwestern Iowa is covered with devouring hosts, and our reports indicate that the entire crops of the region are being swept away, and that many of the discouraged settlers are temporarily leaving. We record the sad fact as a matter of news, which it would be a useless folly to attempt to conceal, for it might as well be understood now that the northwestern States have got to fight these grasshoppers to death and get rid of them at any cost or they will make a desert of the whole region west of Lake Michigan before many years."

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Legislative Appropriation.

The Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill was in session from Friday night, and progressed toward an agreement. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury informed the committee that the proposed reductions of the clerical force would unquestionably cripple the public business, and that, as a matter of fact, in many instances reductions will do the least harm in case the contemplated compromise should prove a legislative ultimatum. Another meeting will be held to-day.

The Cavalry Service.

The Secretary of War has sent to the House a dispatch of General Sheridan, recommending an increase of the companies of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh cavalry to one hundred men, as was done for two regiments on the Rio Grande, and submits an estimate for the men required in addition to the 25,000 men authorized by law. The number required to fill the regiments of cavalry on the frontier and in Texas to a maximum of one hundred men to each company will be 2,500, and the expenses $1,634,700. General Sherman prefers these regular enlistments to volunteers.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1876.

HOUSE.

National Cemeteries.

Mr. HILL called up the bill passed by both Houses extending the time for the redemption of lands sold for direct taxes, to have it amended so as to exclude the possibility of its being construed to affect National cemeteries. The bill was so amended and passed.

The Naval Investigation.

The reports of the Committee on Naval Affairs were then discussed. After a protracted debate the matter, by operation of the previous question, went over till Monday, and a recess was taken until eight o'clock.

The evening session lasted until ten o'clock, and was for general debate. A large number of speeches were made, but the only one of public importance was by Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, on the Sinking fund bill, which, he said, would not be pressed the present session.

Committed for Negligence.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—James Nolan, owner, and Wm. Johnston, occupant of the "Old Globe Mill," burned on Wednesday last, were to-day committed by the Coroner to await trial on a charge of gross criminal negligence in not providing proper means of escape for the operatives employed in the mill. The charge is based on a verdict of the jury to-day in the case of Ellen Hever and Mary J. Patterson, who came to their death by the burning of the mill, and that the death of the victims was the result of such negligence. The funerals of Mrs. Hever and Miss Patterson took place to-day, and were largely attended. The former leaves a husband and seven children, the oldest thirteen years old and the youngest a babe. A little over a year ago a fire occurred in the mill, and Mrs. Hever jumped from a second-story window with a girl under each of her arms, saving their lives by the action. The second act of heroism cost her own life.

The Fire Record.

BOSTON, July 29.—By the burning of a tenement in Haverhill, Mrs. Young lost her life. Two others escaped by jumping from windows.

BOSTON, July 29.—Lapham's woolen mill and two boarding houses at Milbury were burned to-day. Loss $160,000; insurance $90,000.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—A Kent (O.) special says a fire to-day totally destroyed the Earl block, entailing a loss estimated at $25,000. The individual losses are not reported.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Arrived—The steamships Mosel and Strasburg, from Bremen, and Tuscany, from Bordeaux.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Arrived—The steamships Wisconsin, from Liverpool, and Castalia, from Glasgow.

FARTHER POINT, July 30.—The steamship Phœnician, from Glasgow, has arrived.

An Overdose of Opium.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—In the case of the death of Mr. E. F. Murray to-day, suspected by some to be one of suicide, the evidence taken on the Coroner's inquest, and still stronger evidence that has come to light since the inquest, renders it certain that there was no intent to commit suicide, and that the fatal result is due simply to an accidental overdose of an opiate.

Charlie Ross.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The mulatto man, named Torge, whose story relative to Charlie Ross has been widely circulated in this and other cities, has left for parts unknown. His exit was as sad close by, he would find an exciting game of ball, participated in by the younger members of the sterner sex. Upon getting into the grounds he would see the heads of families, careless, perhaps hatless, enjoying the fragrance of their Havanas in many shady nooks. Other sports—fishing and gunning—are participated in by those who enjoy the nibbling at their hooks by the finny tribe, or chasing the fleet-footed squirrel o'er rocks and

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Fighting Between Turks and Insurgents.

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE OTTOMAN TROOPS.

Osman Pacha Captured by the Montenegrins.

Terrible Massacre of Christians in Bosnia.

The Turkish Rebellion.

LONDON, July 29.—Mouktar Pacha has outflanked Prince Nikata's army near Korito, making the position of the latter critical. Dervish Pacha was driven back while attempting the reinforcement of Sienitza. The Turks were also repulsed at Schekulare, losing one hundred and twenty-nine killed.

The British representative in Servia is endeavoring to induce Prince Milan to make the Porte an offer of reconciliation.

Numerous partisans of Karageorgeovitch have been arrested.

BELGRADE, July 29.—Gen. Leschjaner announces that he cannonaded Osman Pacha's camp at Izvor, compelling him to withdraw a distance of four kilometres.

Official dispatches state that the Turks who attacked the Montenegrins near Medrun on Friday were completely defeated.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—A dispatch from Prince Nikata says: "The Turks under Mouktar Pacha attacked us early today, near Urbisa. A severe engagement ensued, and the fighting is still proceeding. We have broken through the Turkish lines. Osman Pacha was captured and brought before Nikata, and we have taken many prisoners.

RAGUSA, July 30.—Advices from Sclavonic sources confirm the intelligence of the complete defeat of the Turks on the 28th inst., near Urbisia. The Montenegrins captured three hundred Nizamas, besides Osman Pacha, five guns and several flags. The Turks attacked the Montenegrins at Kutschi, but were repulsed. Selim Pacha was wounded.

PARIS, July 30.—Vienna intelligence asserts that Turkey and Austria favor the pretending Karageorgevitch. It is predicted that if Prince Milan returns to Belgrade vanquished he will be dethroned.

LONDON, July 31.—The steamships Cambria and City of Richmond, from New York, and Indiana, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

LONDON, July 31.—A Belgrade special says Colonel Antasch, Gen. Seack's successor, is bombarding Sienitza, which commands the passes between Bosnia on one side, and Novi Bazar and the country whence come supplies and reinforcements on the other. It is of vital importance to both combatants.

A Ragusa dispatch says Mouktar Pacha admits losing a thousand men in the fight with the Montenegrins.

A *News'* Pesth special says the annexation of Bosnia by Austria is contemplated.

PARIS, July 31.—The *Courier's* special telegram gives details of the massacres by Turks in Bosnia. Three hundred Christians were tortured and drowned in the villages of Pervan and Timar. Twelve women were cut to pieces at Pavics, sixty children were put to death at Rathcovo, one hundred and eighty girls violated and murdered at Sokolovo, and three thousand Christians were massacred at Pyrador Dolnia.

A special says the Turks at Urbitza, after two hours' fighting, fled in an untrollable panic. The pursuit of the army of Prince Milan is surrounded. There is a halt at Trebinje. This disaster leaves Herzegovina practically defenseless.

A Vienna special, speaking of the intervention, says the initiative will be taken by England at Belgrade and Constantinople, with the approval of the powers. The belligerents are favorable to peace negotiations.

LONDON, July 31.—The *Standard's* special from Kalafat says the Turkish army crossed the Servian frontier at Nissa on Saturday. A great battle is expected. There is great excitement at the seat of war among Christians on account of a proclamation by Dervish Pacha, Turkish commander in Bosnia, prohibiting quarter to Christians.

A Paratjin dispatch says there is a distressing want of medical stores in the hospitals, and much needless suffering.

A Ragusa special says Selina Pacha has been killed.

Revolt Against the Russians.

LONDON, July 31.—The *Daily News'* Pesth special says a telegram from Galatz reports that 30,000 Tschekowzi have revolted against the Russians, in Caucasus, and are overpowering the garrisons.

Germans Leaving Russia.

LONDON, July 31.—A Berlin dispatch says a thousand Germans settled in Russia are reported to have emigrated to America last week.

Swindling the Spanish Government.

HAVANA, July 29.—Lieutenant Colonel Teodorico Feigo, formerly Secretary to Captain General Valmaseda, and Señor Trotcha, of the firm of Arman & Co., provision dealers, have been cited to answer charges of defalcation and misdemeanor in the supply of provisions to the Spanish army. If they do not appear within thirty days they will be declared culpable and sentenced by court martial.

Suspension of Ship Builders.

LONDON, July 29.—Raylton & Dixon, iron ship builders of Middlesborough, have suspended in consequence of Thomas Vaughan & Co.'s embarrassments.

Affairs in China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Arrived—The E. & Co.'s steamer Beljic, from Hong Kong via Yokohama. The anti-coolie excitement has had the effect to check immigration for the present, only one hundred and fifty-six Chinamen being on board.

HONG KONG, July 2, via SHANGHAI, July 3.—Sir Thomas Wade, British Minister to China, arrived at Shanghai on June 25th, having for the present broken off negotiations with Pung Liquneen. He brought his family and the legation to Shanghai for safety in case of ultimate hostilities. Grosvenor and Baker have already passed through Hong Kong, and are daily expected at Shanghai to communicate full particulars of the Yungman investigation. It is anticipated that the question of peace or war will turn mainly upon their disclosures. The result is awaited with deep anxiety.

German Demands on China.

The German Minister, Von Brunt, is pressing the Chinese Government severely in the matter of treaty revision. He is reported to have made fifteen separate demands, the most important of which are that the whole of China be opened for intercourse and trade, that local taxes detrimental to foreign interests be abolished, that permission shall be given foreigners to use boats on inland waters, and that China adopt the responsibilities of international law.

A Discouraged General.

General Izo, leader of the army in the west, is reported to have committed suicide in consequence of the defeat and dispersion of the whole force under his command. The report is variously sustained and generally credited. His loss will be severe. He was a man of real ability, and the only hope of China in the extreme west. Li Hung Chung is calling together his troops and uniting them near the Taku forts.

A Famine Threatened.

A famine is threatened in the provinces of Chili, Shintung, Henau, and Nauhui, in consequence of a prolonged drought. The crops are destroyed over eight hundred square miles of country, inhabited by seventy millions of people.

Russia After Coolies.

Russia is endeavoring to secure coolie labor for improvements in Sagalhion.

A Disastrous Inundation

at Foo Chow and surrounding country commenced on July 10th, and ended on the 15th. It was the highest flood within foreign remembrance. There was great loss of life, 5,000 dead bodies having been estimated near Foo Chow alone. Foreign property was slightly damaged.

YOKOHAMA, July 11.—The Mikado's progress through the northern provinces continues.

The Corean embassy arrived home on June 20th.

The press restrictions in Japan are still increasing in severity.

Japanese ships of war started to survey the coast of Corea, according to a recent treaty.

Three Buddhist priests, of a sect unknown in Corea, have sailed from Japan as missionaries to that country.

The silk season opened with unusual activity, owing to reports of a failure of the European crop.

Ex-Queen Isabella.

LONDON, July 31.—A Santander special says ex-Queen Isabella was received by King Alfonso, the Princes of Asturias and numerous military and civil officials. There were fireworks, illuminations and salutes on the occasion of her arrival.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

HAVANA, July 29.—Three hundred mounted insurgents under Roloff threw a baggage train off the railway track at Las bocas. One of the cars was iron clad, and contained an officer and seven soldiers for the protection of the train. The soldiers were all killed. The insurgents sacked the train and carried off the contents, consisting of clothing, boots, shoes, &c. A convoy from Villaclaka, with $60,000 in gold, and much ammunition, was recently captured by insurgents. It is rumored that Brigadier Generals Boyle and Arminan are prisoners in Cubana for blunders committed in connection with this affair.

The Spanish External National Debt.

PARIS, July 31.—The *Messager* says that arrangements respecting the consolidation of the Spanish external national debt have been completed. The debt, which amounts to 250,000,000 francs, will be reimbursed by means of creating six per cent. stock, issued at 85 per cent., by a syndicate comprising the Bank of Spain, the house of Rothschild, and many French and Spanish financiers.

Expulsion of Jesuits from France.

PARIS, July 31.—M. Casse, Radical Republican, will submit a motion in the Chamber of Deputies to-day demanding the execution of the unrepealed ordinance of 1828 prescribing the expulsion of the Jesuits from France. The judgment recently obtained by Jesuits against a newspaper, it is predicted, will give an impetus to the movement. Steps are being taken everywhere for petitioning the Chamber to expel the Jesuits. The expense entailed on defendants in ten Paris and twenty country papers is 70,000 francs for each journal.

THE INDIAN WAR.

WHAT RED CLOUD SAYS.

Coming in to the Agency to Make a Treaty—Returned Redskins Reticent—They Oppose Being Disarmed—Dissatisfaction with a "Soldier Father" Placed Over Them.

OMAHA, NEB., July 29.—An official telegram from Ft. Laramie says a courier just arrived from Red Cloud Agency says Red Cloud told him that Crazy Horse was coming into the agency very soon, and that his band is now on the way there. Twenty lodges had already arrived. Crazy Horse has sent word to Captain Egan that he would see him, shake hands, make a treaty, and be friendly. The Indians lately arrived wont talk about the fight. They pretend to know nothing of it. A council was held at Cheyenne Camp, while the courier was detained there, to talk about the change from civil to military authorities. Many opposed it. Red Cloud has expressed satisfaction at the change. Fears are apprehended that any attempt to deprive the Indians of the ponies and arms will meet with resistance, as they can muster a large force, well armed, while the number of troops at the post is very small. It is thought they will allow themselves to be numbered without opposition.

Later.

CHEYENNE, WY., July 29.—Previous reports from the Missouri river agencies are in part confirmed by news received at Fort Laramie from Red Cloud to-day. Rumors arrived at that agency, said to have come from Crazy Horse's band of Minneconjous, and stating that that chief, with a portion of his band, had left Sitting Bull's domains, and are en route to the agencies, avowedly to treat for going over of the agencies at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail has not been without difficulty. While a majority of the Indians are disposed to submit gracefully there are quite a number express dissatisfaction to have a "soldier father" placed over them, and a final council is being held at Red Cloud to-day. Some dissatisfaction is felt by the Indians at the meagre supply of food, which consists entirely of corn, flour and beef. They insist on sugar, coffee and tobacco in fulfillment of the treaty stipulations, and farther attributing the departure from the agencies of those who have joined the hostiles to this fact rather than a desire for war. Apprehension of an inability to carry out the orders to disarm all those Indians before allowing them to return to the agency exists at Camps Sheridan and Robinson. Two companies of the Fifth Cavalry go to Sheridan, increasing the forces at that post to four companies, while at Camp Robinson there are only three companies, exclusive of one of the Third Cavalry at Sidney Crossing, not far distant.

The report made by Jno. March in forwarding a memorandum book belonging to L. P. Richardson is contradicted by W. H. Hibbard, who arrived here this evening, having met Richardson and a coach load of passengers at Red Cloud Agency on the 26th.

The Reported Fight of Crook Denied.

CHEYENNE, WY., July 29.—There is no authority for the report of Crooks fight. This "Fray" report was made by him first Sidney the 26th, and contradicted from here by a later date.

Recruits for the Indian Country.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—One hundred and twenty-one recruits are to be forwarded to Cheyenne by Saturday's train, Sidney, and forty-four to Gen. Terry's command.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The United States Quartermaster's Department arranged to-day with the Pennsylvania Railroad for the prompt transportation of three hundred soldiers to the Sioux country. The troops start to-morrow morning.

The Sale of Arms to Indians.

The Indian Office desires a statement to be made that the criticisms to which the office has been subjected to in reference to the supply of arms and ammunition to Sitting Bull are unwarranted. In January last an order was issued prohibiting the sale of arms, &c., to Indians, and since then no complaint has been received from the military or agents that the order has been violated. No doubt supplies have been furnished secretly to Indians, but the Government force is not sufficient to prevent altogether such traffic.

A MAIL ROBBER.

An Employe of the Columbus Post-office Arrested for Robbing the Mails.

COLUMBUS, O., July 30.—John Reeves, for thirteen years an employe of the Columbus postoffice, his services extending through the terms of three postmasters, was arrested about five o'clock this morning for opening letters and abstracting money. More than six months ago losses in the mails were reported by the Columbus office to the department, and since that time Special Agent Henry and the postoffice officials have been engaged in a patient but difficult investigation. At last suspicion fell on Reeves, and he was watched and watched through perforated walls and floors. He adroitly avoided a great many decoys, and although detected two or three times of late in opening letters, was not caught in the act of abstracting money until this morning. When charged with the crime he confessed. He has been taken into Chairman for examination. Reeves was an active member of the Methodist Church, the treasurer of an Odd Fellows Lodge, a Mason, and a zealous temperance worker, and has been regarded by the community as above suspicion.

THE MT. SEWICKLEY CAMP.

The Hosts of Israel Gathering on the Old Camp Ground—The Improvements Made Since the Last Assembling—Pastimes in the Grove—Prospects for the Religious Meetings.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MT. SEWICKLEY, July 29, 1876.

Having arrived at this delightful place this afternoon it was quite natural to take a stroll around the grounds to see what improvements had been made since last year, although the arrangements are so near perfect that very little can be done to make them more so. Nothing is being done except the erection by some of the cottagers of additions to their tents, which generally consist of a dining room, bed chamber and kitchen, and they, in connection with the front building, give every convenience for house-keeping purposes.

Perhaps the finest improvement will be that of Capt. Joseph Walton, who is fitting up the interior of his cottage in very elegant style. Quite a number of the people are handsomely decorating the interior of the cottages which, adds greatly to their appearances. The general plan of the cottages is the same, it being a rule of the association that they must be uniform, which is quite an excellent rule, as the uniformity adds beauty to the grounds, not presenting a ragged appearance as quite a number of camp-grounds do on account of the irregularity of the buildings.

At present there are sixteen families residing here and others arriving daily. Among the families now enjoying the good fresh air and delightful groves are the Messrs. Alf Slack, J. D. Thompson, Ingleswod Forrest, Jos. Craig, W. Duncan, Dr. Murray, of Bridgewater, Rev. L. McGuire, T. Chantler, John Johnson, Rev. Dr. Elder and others. The enjoyment these fortunate people have is truly genuine. After getting "fixed up" they have nothing in the world to do but enjoy the pleasures which present themselves in so many varied ways. Many persons in the hot, sultry city will perhaps wonder what the cottagers do away up on this hill. One day's visit would suffice to enlighten them. A stranger would probably find the ladies roaming through the woods in search of flowers, berries, etc. On his way to the grounds, in a field close by, he would find an exciting game of ball, participated in by the younger members of the sterner sex. Upon getting into the grounds he would see the heads of families, careless, perhaps hatless, enjoying the fragrance of their Havanas in many shady nooks. Other sports—fishing and gunning—are participated in by those who enjoy the nibbling at their hooks by the finny tribe, or chasing the fleet-footed squirrel o'er rocks and

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOICE

NEW DRESS GOODS.

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Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.

Have opened some handsome designs in

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PLAID GRENADINES,
BROCADE GRENADINES,
BLACK and WHITE STRIPE SILKS,
COLORED CHECK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED CASHMERES,
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SILK WARP CASHMERES,
PLAID and STRIPE DRESS GOODS,
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ONE LOT OF

COLORED DRESS SILKS

At $1.25, extraordinary good value for the price, sold usually at $1.50. BLACK SILKS from 75c to $4.00.

We desire to call attention to one lot of Black Silks in Soft Cachemire Finish at $2.00, warranted to wear and give good satisfaction, and an extraordinary bargain.

Samples sent on application.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.

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FOR THE

PATENTED

COAST Range

CALIFORNIA Flour

Having been largely increased by those of any previous month, we would ask the trade to order ahead of immediate wants so as to secure the Flour when needed. Its quality commends it, hence the

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Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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MONDAY, JULY 31, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 35½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¾.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 112¼.

THE Chicago Council is in a retrenching mood, having reduced the salaries of city officials quite considerably.

CHICAGO has a scandal in the management of its county hospital—brutality and drunkenness on the part of its officers being charged. The charges are so explicit and positively vouched for, that an investigation is demanded by the press.

JENNINGS, the London correspondent of the New York *World*, reports very hard times among all classes in England. The London *Spectator* amply confirms this view, representing the pressure of the times to be greater in England than in this country.

AT THE East, Montenegro and Herzegovina have opened battle on the Turks, making common cause with the Servians, and the Roumanians are on the point of pursuing the same course. There is, however, a lack of unity in their operations, which enables the Turks to strike them effectually and separately.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* is a full-blown Democratic journal, yet this is the opinion it entertained of TILDEN immediately after the St. Louis Convention: "TILDEN'S surroundings are bad. If elected he would take to the White House the worst set of political jobbers and thieves ever seen in Washington, and that's saying a good deal. * * It could not but be that a man educated in cunning, in hypocrisy, in iniquity, nominated in corruption and shameless effrontery, even though his millions could elect him, would give us the most corrupt Administration the country has ever known." Of course it does not desire the election of such a person.

ON the chances for Democratic Congressional aspirants, on this side of the State, the Philadelphia *Times* seems somewhat divided. It opines that much depends on circumstances; or as it puts it: "Much depends upon the turn the tide may take after the October elections, whether such men as SHEAKLEY, EGBERT, JENCKS, HOPKINS and REILLY can be returned. With a strong TILDEN tide, they might all worry through, but with anything like a HAYES tide they will likely go overboard. JENCKS has an even chance under almost any circumstances, as General WHITE, whom he defeated badly before, is to run again, but the other districts referred to could not be successfully contested by the Democracy with an adverse Presidential current." The current will be "adverse."

SO FAR as the report of the Naval Investigating Committee aims at Mr. ROBESON, we have only to say that he is probably capable of answering for himself. If he has acted illegally, or criminally, let him be impeached and tried; and, if found guilty, punished. But when assaults are made on the condition of the navy, another question is raised. It then becomes evident that the purpose of the report is purely political, and statements made for a purpose. The general charge is that the present navy costs more than did the old modern navy of Democratic times. This is quite likely—as then we had wooden sailing vessels, while now we have iron steamers, one of which could destroy the entire navy of Democratic times. We now have a navy of some use, in case of war, while that we had was of no consequence whatever. It is just as well to state the facts while they are about it.

IT is among the probabilities of the near future that Canada will be as strong a protectionist country as the United States. It is represented that there are twenty thousand Patrons of Husbandry in the Dominion, and that the support of the factories consuming their crops and products on the spot depends upon protection to their fabrications. Also, that the protection of manufactures in this country since 1861 and of agriculture since 1866, with facts showing the profits of both and the consequent satisfaction of farmers, artisans and laborers; and though vexed at the profits accruing to the United States in some exchanges with Canada under the late treaty, employs the growth of American industry as an argument for protection to Canadian. A few years ago such direct, intelligent and earnest advocacy of protection could not have occurred in the Dominion. It is as earnest and as intelligent now as in Australia; and from this source, taught and inspirited by the discussions in this country, we shall gain no small support in sustaining protection in future years.

A REPORT made to the British Parliament recently, enumerates the causes of the depreciation of silver as a matter of record, we epitomize the several causes assigned, as these will have their value in the discussion of the silver issue as applied to this country. 1. Increased production from $45,000,000 in 1860, to $75,000,000 in 1875,—an increase of $25,000,000 a year. 2. The sale of $50,000,000 by Germany, with nearly $100,000,000 to be sold. 3. The reduction of the value of silver held by the Imperial Bank of Austria, by $16,000,000. 4. The demonetizing of silver in Italy, thus throwing on the market $85,000,000 worth of silver since 1865. 5. The sale by England of Indian Council bills, which are used in place of silver, thus reducing the exportation of silver by $60,000,000 a year, below what it was twenty years ago. Also the depression of industries in India. 6. The Latin Union and Holland have placed a limit on the coinage of silver, and favor gold. No account holders is specifically credited to this. On the other hand, France has bought $156,500,000 on forty-four per cent. of the disposable supply of silver during the last four years but these purchases will soon end. England, Russia and Spain have also made considerable purchases. And finally the proposed purchase of $50,000,000 of silver by this country for subsidiary coin. It is held that taking all these facts into account, we will still have $75,000,000 surplus silver in the markets of the world, and that the price must continue to be depreciated.

THE *Leader* joins in our view on the discrimination question. Amid the outcry on the subject, we are moved to ask: Who is it that is discriminated against, our business people or the newspapers? If the former, they are exceedingly quiet about it. There are remedies in law, as we show elsewhere, but no one avails himself of them. Two new railroad projects, the capital stock of which can be subscribed for, will give relief, but our manufacturers let them severely alone. There is no record that the monkey who used the cat's paw to pull his chestnuts out of the fire troubled himself about the cat afterwards. We feel, therefore, like knowing just what this row is about. Why don't those whose chestnuts are in the fire make a show toward helping themselves? Says the *Leader:*

"It is singular that with all the complaint against discrimination the business portion of the city do not proceed to act in a consistent and business-like manner. Admitting all charges of general discrimination in freight rates to be founded in some degree on fact, why is it, when the cause for such oppression is known to be want of competition, that the Ohio river is not improved so that steamers might ply up its waters all summer? With water communication from Chicago to Buffalo, there can be no railroad discrimination against Erie or Cleveland. With three trunk lines eastward from Chicago to New York, there can be no discrimination against the Queen City of the lakes. Yet when railroad enterprises are started to give competition from Pittsburg eastward and westward, the subscription books may go begging among the business men of this city and no aid be given. There are now two different and meritorious railroad projects on foot for the benefit of Pittsburg, but no aid goes to them from the commercial interests. A few coal shippers obstruct the improvement of the Ohio against all the mercantile and manufacturing interests, and yet business men complain of discrimination. There always will be discriminations where there is no competion."

THE usual duration of the effects of panics has an interest to us at the present, on account of its bearing on the probable continuance of the present business depression. Generally, three years has been the limit of such depressions, in rare instances the time being extended to four years. After the panic of 1837 the recovery was so far advanced in three years that the year 1841, SUMNER states in his History of Currency, was considered a year of general prosperity, although subsequently all the ground gained was lost. The panic of 1857 was felt for more than four years, bnt this extension of the suffering was due to the threatening portents of civil war. Observations of English panics strengthen the doctrine that the community should work itself out of these troubles in three years. The severe panic of 1847 was followed by more than three dark years. In 1851, there was an active movement of capital into goods and securities, attracted by their cheapness. In England as in the United States the pressure of the panic of 1857 was not visibly lifted for four years. The recovery from the panic of 1866 in England was within the usual period. The panic of 1873 was local to the United States. The process of readjustment and liquidation began immediately, and has been very thorough. Business methods all through the country have been carefully revised, credits have been cut down. More has been done in the way of economy, personal, and commercial and industrial, than could possibly have been expected. The crops have been uniformly good, and though immigration has fallen off, it has been large enough to add immensely to the wealth of the country. With no great failure of crops, no plagues, wars, or other national catastrophe, the work of financial scavengering that must follow a great collapse like that of 1873 should now be nearly complete. That such was the case, there has been some very good evidence. The earnings of most of the railroads have begun steadily to increase, and their returns to show a great gain in the amount of commodities transported. Bank clearings in the chief cities, though not in their lowest point, indicate, when interpreted by the heavy decline in all the prices, that the transactions the checks represent are on the increase. Most significant of all, the accumulation of capital and its rapid conversion into investment securities and commodities has begun. We need confidence, as among business men. This developed, and the day of prosperity would be near.

WILSON'S EVIDENCE.

The ex-Solicitor of the Treasury, BLUFORD WILSON, has been found more pliable, in his readiness to give testimony as to the inside workings of the administration relative to the whisky cases, than was Secretary BRISTOW. He details facts and correspondence, the full gist of which, so far as the President is concerned, is as follows: That he had full faith in BABCOCK'S innocence up to and during the trial; and because of this confidence he suspected the motives of BRISTOW and WILSON in prosecuting him, and was on the point, once or twice, of bringing about a rupture in their relations. Mutual friends restrained him until, the trial over, he became convinced that BABCOCK had betrayed him by availing himself of the information that came to the President to speculate in the Black Friday affair. This led to a temporary restoration of kindly relations, but BRISTOW and WILSON determined to resign, and did so by arrangement with the President, on the 20th of June. His entire testimony is permeated with the evident belief he has that BABCOCK was guilty of the charges against him, and but for the powerful help which the President mistakenly but honestly gave him, would have been convicted. He incidentally, also, brings out that the PIERREPONT letter to District Attorneys was required by the President; but that the President had been led to believe that a large number of guilty men would be allowed to escape to convict a few no more guilty than they. Through all was the influence of BABCOCK, who was straining every nerve to save himself, and who evidently knew just how to play on the President. He managed his part with evident skill.

We think it well that this evidence has come to light. It incidentally shows the sincerity of the President, but illustrates that he was misled, and so placed in a false position for a time. It has been known that one of the President's traits of character is that of standing firm to his friends. It requires the most indisputable evidence to weaken his regard or confidence in those whom he has been led to trust. To him BABCOCK was an innocent man, and in the generosity of his heart he strained a point to save him. That BABCOCK artfully inspired many measures, we do not doubt. The circular letter, no doubt, was thought of by some lawyer,—STORRS, in all probability,—and BABCOCK probably induced the President to demand it of PIERREPONT, who yielded against his own judgment. It simply shows that the President was the centre of an artful intrigue, the scope and purpose of which he failed to see, owing to his strong attachment to BABCOCK, and that more by intrigue than by honest evidence BABCOCK escaped conviction on the charges against him. Such is the scope and inference of the testimony given.

LEAL WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE.

A city paper, by inference, objects to our proposition that the discrimination question shall be at once taken into the courts, under our State Constitution, and insists that our suffering manufacturers and merchants shall wait the slow movements of Congress. We call attention to the fact that laws need not and will not delay Congress in taking action on the bill pending before it; hence no harm can result. It is a settled and incontestable fact, that Congress will not act on that question this session; hence to depend on that source of relief is to wait at least a year before the initial steps can be taken. Then the question must go into the courts, and will probably, we might say certainly, be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, on constitutional grounds. With the delays, and hinderances, incidental to suits in the United States Supreme Court, it is reasonable to estimate that at least two or three years must elapse before a final decision could be had. In the meantime, our city must suffer. We look upon all suggestions to rest upon the action of Congress solely, as involving a spirit of unfriendliness to our merchants, as it simply means delay, in any event. All this, even supposing that they should finally succeed. We may decry technicalities, but it is a very important question, this of regulating important matters within a State. All the decisions we have ever had on this question, and the legislation of Congress, have uniformly recognized the binding force of the idea that Congress cannot usurp the legislatire powers of any State by legislating for its internal management. It can regulate commerce *among* the States, but not *within* any one State. Even in its legislation touching elections, Congress was careful to confine itself to national, and did not seek to regulate State elections. Yet this is the nearest approach it has made to legislating to control affairs within a State.

It has ever been our view that if we are to agitate any question, there should be a little practical sense about it. We see and know that all this talk about Congressional action bringing relief is the merest moonshine, and we confidently appeal to the future to prove these several points: 1. Congress will not pass Mr. HOPKINS' bill this session. 2. It will probably not pass it the next session. 3. If it should be passed next session, the railroad companies will not heed it. 4. A suit under the law thus provided will turn on the constitutionality of the law, and will consume three years of time. 5. It will probably be decided in favor of the railroads, and we will be thrown back on our State laws at last. If our manufacturers really mean business, and actually want relief, they for a small sum, relatively, can secure a controlling interest in the stock of rival railroads,—two of which are now projected. Or, they can bring suits under our State Constitution, which is flatly in their favor. If they will not open their hand and bring suits under our State Constitution, where is the sense of expecting suits under a Congressional law? This a question of law and sense, not of hot headed zeal.

RESTORING HIM TO LIFE.

How a Man Was Brought to a Realizing Sense of His Earthly Existence.

It was reported to one of the chief physicians in the hospital in our almshouse the other day that there was a man lying in one of the wards in a comatose condition. The nurse declared that he had been insensible for twenty-four hours, and she had tried in vain to rouse him. The doctor said that it was probable that the patient was under the influence of some powerful narcotic; perhaps he had taken a large dose of laudanum. He said it was imperatively necessary that the unfortunate man should be resuscitated at once by some powerful stimulant. Accordingly he directed two of his assistants to take a strong galvanic battery and apply it to the patient until he recovered. The assistants went into the hospital with the battery, while the nurse stopped for a few moments in the laundry. When they reached the man's bedside they placed the battery on the floor, and baring the patient's ankle they wrapped the wire around it. When everything was ready they turned on the current full head. A second later the prostrate form of the patient bounded about four feet into the air, and as it came down upon the bed a second shock sent it up again, the patient meantime exclaiming:

"Yow-wow-wow! Ki, murder! murder-r-r-r-r! O! O! O! Thunder and lightning! Murder-r-r-r! Yow-wow-wow! Graspus! let up on that! Ow-wow-wow! Another of them'll kill me! O! Merciful Moses! don't do that again."

When he came down the fourth time, the doctors turned off the current, with the remark that they guessed that would be about enough. Then one of them asked the patient how he felt, and attempted to feel his pulse. But the patient, furious with rage, said:

"You diabolical scoundrel, what d'you mean by hitching that thing to me in that manner, say?"

"Now, be calm," said the doctor, "it's all right; you'll be better directly."

"But it isn't all right. I've a mind to knock your head off for blowing me up with that infernal machine. What d'you do it for anyway?"

"My friend, don't excite yourself," said the doctor. "You've been in a very bad way, and we ran the current through you to bring you back to life."

"Bring me back to life? Why you must be crazy. Back to life? I was no more dead than you were."

"Now, keep cool. You have been unconscious for twenty-four hours. Narcotic poisoning, no doubt. We saved you from an early grave. It was the closest shave I ever saw. It was, upon my honor."

"Well, well, if this don't beat all the —. You took me for the man in ward 49. Why, I'm one of the keepers of the asylum, and I lay down on this bed for a nap. The fellow you're after is over yonder. An early grave! Well, now, I know heard of foolishness in my life, but this takes the rag right off. And I give you warnin' that if you come around yer with that apparatus again, tryin' experiments on me, I'll wrench your brain-pan for you."

Then the doctors moved off in search of the right man, while the keeper went out to hunt a dog to kick in order to relieve his feelings.

Amateur Cornet Playing.

At the trial of an amateur cornet player, named Montrose, on a charge of disturbing the public peace, Mrs. Johnson, his landlady, testified that when he came to her house it was full of boarders, but that many of them left at the end of a week because they had not slept well. A boarder swore that Montrose played at all hours of the night; that he couldn't play more than three consecutive notes without stopping to take breath, and that his performance was of a nature sufficiently excruciating to drive an ordinary man insane. A man who lived two blocks away testified that he had once got out of bed, supposing that the noise was made by a cow that he had lost a few days before. A second boarder didn't like the music, and had frequently gone up in the canon and laid down in the old tunnel to get some sleep. He was of the opinion that a man living in the next block would have no grounds for complaint provided he stuffed enough cotton in his ears to shut out the sound. How much cotton would be necessary to accomplish that result?" the prosecuting attorney asked. "I think an ordinary bale of New Orleans cotton, XX prime, might last a man two weeks—if his ears were large, like yours, it might take more," was the reply. An old man, put on the stand for the defense, said that the sound of the cornet lulled him to sleep. In the cross-examination, however, the opposing attorney whistled "Beautiful Blue Danube," and the witness swore on oath that, in his opinion the tune was "Yankee Doodle." The only other witness for Montrose had never been disturbed by the cornet, although he slept in the next room, but the fact came out that he was too deaf to hear anything fainter than a steam whistle. Montrose was fined $10.—*Virginia City Chronicle.*

Re-Tailing a Lion.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* relates as follows: The lion, the mate of the lioness which was whipped by the donkey, some months ago, had his tail nipped off by a vicious hyena, confined in an adjoining cage. The noble king of the woods was much mortified in consequence, and it was feared would worry himself to death. He kept continually biting his tail, and playing all kinds of mysterious pranks in his cage. Two men were kept constantly employed at an expense of $21 a week each, to watch the lion and prevent him from further injury upon himself. Mr. John Carney, the new superintendent of the Zoological Gardens, has succeeded in carrying out a plan for the pacification of the king of the forest, which has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. He had a small box-cage constructed adjoining the lion's cell, and coaxed the wounded beast therein. The cage was so constructed that the lion could not turn about in it. Once in, his tail was treated medically and covered with a black snake's skin. The lion now seems perfectly satisfied with the amendment to his tail, and holds his head as erect and as proud as ever. Mr. Carney is a genius.

Heavy Sales.

Kentucky editors have commenced to quote Scripture in favor of their respective Presidential candidates, and since the nominations the booksellers of that State have sold in the aggregate five Bibles, making a grand total of eleven disposed of since the close of the war.

THE PRINCESS ISABEAU.

A Strange and Curious Case.

The Princess de Beauveau-Craon has just failed in a fresh attempt to obtain legal permission to shut up her daughter Isabeau. This lady, a descendant of Richard Coeur de Lion, is one of those characters, so annoying to their respective families, who persistently decline to live like other people. When such social irreconcilables happen to be the owners of very large fortunes, it is observed that their kinsfolk are always particularly anxious to prove that their behavior is inconsistent with sanity. Now, the wealth of the Princess Isabeau amounts to a fabulous number of millions of francs, and even her advocates cannot say that she is content to exist in that sphere of society where Providence has placed her. She might be one of the most brilliant and courted of women, for she has great talent, as well as great wealth, and she does, in point of fact, live in a rather poor way at Courbevoie, where she is much in the company of a certain M. Stube. Stube is a working wheelwright by trade, and in his idle hours and spare moments what is called a Spiritualist. It is impossible to say, without full evidence, what are the precise spiritual gifts of M. Stube. He may have the power of being elongated like a telescope, a sweet boon greatly prized by the faithful of this queer creed; or his accomplishment may be limited to floating in the air, or to producing knocks of various degrees of intensity. Whether he possesses these charms or not is not much to the purpose. He is probably endowed with the strange, and quite real and important force, which enables some personalities to attract and dominate others. History is full of instances of this gift, and it would be easy to name living men who certainly exercise a personal influence which is generally the companion of unusual beliefs and opinions. It is possible that Stube is, so far as the Princess Isabeau is concerned, one of the people who are sometimes magnetic for want of a better name. She finds her happiness in being near him, and if she chooses to give up society and luxury to live with the man of her choice, it does not follow that she is a lunatic and unfit to take charge of her own affairs. This is the view which the Paris tribunal took some eight years ago, when the Princess gained her cause by simply demonstrating her sanity in open court. For a suspected person to prove his or her own soundness of mind is a notoriously difficult thing, but the Princess came well out of the ordeal. She explained the facts which had made her life desolate, and caused her to shun ordinary society and the home of her mother. After a temperate speech, she, being then a woman in the prime of life, turned to the counsel of the opposite party and silenced him. "I can understand, Sir," she said, "that an honorable man, who knew nothing of myself or of my character, might adopt the cause of my mother. I do not understand how, after having seen me, and heard my defense, you can persist in demanding a verdict against me." And in point of fact the advocate did not succeed in proving his case. In the trial which has just ended, the Princess Isabeau seems to have been even more eloquent, and not less successful, than in that which took place eight years ago. In these eight years she had apparently added an interest for what is called Spiritualism, and an excessive fondness for domestic animals, to her previous dislike of society. She attends the ministrations of M. Stube, and she keeps a small menagerie. It was not very difficult for her advocate, M. Gartineau, to prove that neither the study of the less understood mental and moral conditions of men, nor that of the domestic natural history, is inconsistent with a sound mind.—*London Daily News.*

A SIMPLE VACATION OUTFIT.

A Hint to Those Who Would Make the Most in Health of Their Summer Recreation.

Different persons have different notions of what things are necessary as an outfit for the making of a pleasant vacation trip, and scarcely any two experts can be induced to agree even as to what is the first and most necessary thing to be provided. Something depends, of course, upon the nature of the country visited. For short trips in a settled country greatly less is needed. In the view of the writer of this article, and it is an opinion based upon considerable experience, the first and most necessary thing is a pair of good legs, with a reasonble measure of skill in the use of them. A luncheon satchel and a stick complete the outfit. There is no mode of traveling half so well adapted to vacation purposes as that which Nature ordained. A saddle horse is the best substitute, perhaps, for sturdy legs, but it is only a substitute, and it answers the purpose only in part. On foot one can cross lots, wander through woods, climb fences, go straight up rocky hillsides and through fragrant thickets of underbrush, hiding himself away from the work-day world, and nestling, as it were, in the very bosom of our common mother Nature. The public highway may lie within half a dozen rods of us, but if we cannot see it from our leafy hiding-place it is as if it were not, and the foot traveler through any country district may bury himself as completely in untamed forests as if there were no human dwellings-places within a hundred miles of him. Whatever is picturesque is open to him; whatever is commonplace he may easily escape from. He is free, as he can be in no other way. With a single companion who knows how to talk, and better still, how to be silent, a luncheon satchel, and, if one be over-civilized, a drinking-cup, a man with good sound feet and sturdy legs may find enough in any tolerably picturesque neighborhood to make a fortnight's wandering there well worth the labor involved.

The Fortunate Clam.

The moral and intellectual condition of the salt-water clam is of a kind that cannot be considered as particularly enviable; and yet there are many reasons why the clam may be regarded a particularly fortunate individual, and why its lowly lot should be longed for by man. The clam never suffers from tight boots and corns; and it is never worried because its pantaloons do not fit. Its placid temper is never disturbed by the hired girl question; and it never endangers its life by trying to learn to skate. No clam, we believe, ever yet skated. It never lives next door to a girl who practices four times a day on the piano, and it never has any cats frolicking around under its window to keep it awake at night. It never has to blow its nose when it has a cold in its head, and it never suffers from baldness. Its nervous system is never unstrung by political excitement, and it retains its firmness when there is a financial panic. It may refrain entirely from dancing when it goes to a party. It does not have to wash on Saturday nights, and nobody asks it to sing. It is not persecuted by life-insurance agents, and it runs no risk of receiving dog bites. It is never annoyed by wilted shirt collars in hot weather, and it never is prostrated by measles or lumbago. It never has to give wedding presents to his wife's relations, it never has to pay when it rides on a railroad, has to carry an embrella, and nobody ever sits on its coat tail. So taking it all in all, the clam ought to be happy no matter what the condition of the tide.

Something Wrong.

A man, a satchel, an umbrella, and a great deal of puffing, entered the Central depot yesterday afternoon and asked if the Saginaw train had departed.

"Just out of sight" was the reply of an official.

"Didn't they know I was coming in?" inquired the stranger.

"I guess not; didn't hear any one say anything about it."

"That's strange," mused the traveler. "I live out here nine miles, and yesterday I sent in word by one of the squarest men in our town that I'd come in here this morning and go out on the Saginaw train. I'm here to the minute, but where's the train?"

"Gone, as I told you before," replied the official.

"Something wrong here—something wrong," said the man, shaking his head. "If your trains can't connect with a man after he's walked nine miles it goes to show bad management. I think I'll see some lawyer about it."

A Singular Suicide.

Clara Rumsy, a young girl of 18, committed suicide in DesMoines on Saturday by shooting herself through the heart with a revolver. She held the weapon so close that the powder burned her clothing. Despondency induced by ill health and failure to get employment as a school teacher led to this result. On her person was found the following note: "I feel that life cannot be endured any longer. So far it has been a failure. The future looks darker yet, and now with a cool head and a steady nerve, I am going to meet my fate, whatever it may be. God pity and forgive me." She resided in Cedar county, and was visiting a sister.

MRS. J. C. MCWHESTER, who lives out on Ninth street, worked three weeks building a rockery out of cracked boulders, and threw the whole pile away in fifteen minutes yesterday afternoon, bombarding a neighbor who said her baby's hair was red enough to heat its catnip tea on.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

SHAKSPEARE.

Like to a glass of magic old
His soul each passing image caught;
His mind an ocean that could hold
The river of each human thought.

My dimmer eyes meet far-off rays
His all-immortal vision saw;
That inner word—the Dawn of days—
Breaks through the clouds earth's vapors draw.

And ever, while I read, there seems
A world of real life around,
And friends of old float through the dreams
Of peopled air and fairy ground.

Great nature's self so in him dwelt,
With all her wealth of song and springs,
That never throb of *his* is felt
But *she* is vocal while he sings.

J. M. Rogers in Atlantic.

Lame Men and Lemonade.

Many Detroit boys, says M Quad, have within the past month, established lemonade stands in the front door yard or on shady corners, and the dignity and profits were what induced a ten-year-old lad to halt a pedestrian on Clifford street yesterday and ask him to give him five cents to help a lame man.

"What lame man?" was asked.

"He's around here most every day," replied the boy.

"Look here, boy," continued the suspicious pedestrian, "I believe you want money for yourself. Tell me the truth."

"I won't lie," replied the lad. "I'm going to take the nickel and buy lemonade. Then I'll sell the lemonade for ten cents. Then I'll keep making and selling, and selling, and some day I'll buy a velocipede, and when I don't want to use it the lame man can have it to go round like lightning with."

Half an hour after that the boy had up a board on a corner, and side by side were four tumblers of water with lemon-peel in them.

The Peripatetic Potato Bug.

The potato bug has produced ill-feeling and trouble in Syracuse. A farmer, whose potato plants were covered with bugs, purchased a quantity of Paris Green. This he distributed over the plants, as far as it would go, and then he patiently awaited the result. A day or two later he found that the bugs had all left the unsprinkled plants and flocked over to the spots that were covered with Paris Green. These were being devoured eagerly, and the bugs seemed to be feeling around for more of the poison. Then the farmer sued the druggist, and the latter went into court with the plea that the Paris Green was pure, but that the bugs in their march across the continent had gradually become accustomed to it and were poison proof. The decision of the jury has not yet been reached.

Sitting Bull's Force.

There is a growing conviction in the West that the military authorities have greatly underestimated the strength of Sitting Bull's army. A frontiersman who has lived among the Sioux Indians for years, and for whose reliability a Yankton correspondent vouches, writes that in the Little Big Horn fight 15,000 Indians were opposed to Custer's handful of cavalry, and that 600 were killed and 300 wounded before the last soldier bit the dust. Two hundred of the wounded Sioux, he says, are in camp on Porcupine Creek, about fifteen miles from Standing Rock. This information he obtained from the Indians, and he believes their statements.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. M. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, C. Pollard, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE

insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

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LOCAL TAXATION AND
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A Pamphlet interesting to every one. Price Fifteen cents. At the booksellers.

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GRAY'S ROOF PAINT
STOP ALL LEAKS
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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
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Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
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LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
LEA & PERRINS'
SIGNATURE IS ON EVERY BOTTLE.
Lea & Perrins
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW YORK.

FOR THE CENTENNIAL
AND
Summer Excursionists!
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
Traveling Satchels,
LUNCH BASKETS,
Fine Ivory and Rosewood Hair Brushes,
RAZOR STRAPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
C. Yeager & Co.
110 MARKET STRET.

CEMENT—100 BBLS. CHOICE PORTLAND Cement. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
June 8, 1876. 116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

MONDAY, JULY 31.

Special Good Bargains.

AT 5c TO 8Z, SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS in Black Hernanis, worth from 10c to $3.00 per yard.

AT 12 1-2c, SILK STRIPED BLACK Grenadines, reduced from 25c.

AT 18 3-4c, SILK STRIPED GRENADINES, worth fully 37½c.

AT 6 1-4c, LIGHT STRIPED GRENADINES, worth 37½c.

AT 25c, CHOICE LINE JAP. SILKS, worth 50c.

AT 37 1-2 AND 50c, JAP. SILKS, choice styles, worth 62½ and 75c.

AT 8, 8 1-3 AND 10c, NEW SEASONABLE Plaids, worth 10, 12½ and 15c.

AT 12 1-2, 15 AND 18 3-4c, NEW DESIRABLE Plaids, worth 15, 18¾ and 22c.

AT 18 3 4, 22 AND 25c, NEW CLOTH shades in Brocaded Goods.

AT 25 TO 50c, NEW BROCADED Dress Goods, latest shades.

VERY DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF Black and Colored Dress Goods, in all the finer grades and materials at the same low prices.

BLACK GOODS DEPARTMENT FULL and replete in every class of goods at the very lowest prices.

BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF PLAIN Colored Dress Goods, in all the leading and popular shades.

OUR BLACK AND COLORED SILK department, as usual will be found very attractive, and especially as to the qualities at each price, they being unexcelled anywhere in the Union, our large sales in this line giving us this assurance.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

BARGAINS!!
TUESDAY, JULY 25th.
B. AND B.
DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Yard wide fine Brown Muslin, 6½c. Yard wide fine Brown Muslin 7c. Yard wide fine Brown Muslin 8½c. Yard wide Bleached Muslin 8½c, soft finish, a good bargain. Brown and Bleached Sheeting Pillow Case Cottons. Table Linens, Bleached and Half Bleached, Turkey Red, &c. Towels and Towelings at low prices. New Prints, dark work. New Foulard Chintzes in Navy Blue, Browns and Blacks; just opened, styles very choice.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Plaid Dress Goods 6½, 8½, 10, 12½c and up, about one-half the price of same goods a few days ago. Linens for Dusters and Suits, 36-inch wide, 22½, 25, 28 and 31c, former price 25, 31 and 37½c; these are prices well worthy an examination.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

We will offer some special bargains in Silks for the next ten days, having made same recent large purchases at exceedingly low prices. Wide Grain Silk $1, $1.20, $1.25, $1.50 and up. Also, a full line of our celebrated "Hand-Loom" Silk, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, and up to $4. Also, new Colored Silks in the new fall shades, purchased by one of the firm now in the Eastern markets.

BLACK CASHMERES!

Would call particular attention to the celebrated Black Cashmeres Keogh, new importation, at 75, 85, 90, 95c and $1. New Alpacas, Mohairs, Brilliantines, &c. Silk Warp Henriettas and Cashmeres. A careful examination of quality and prices earnestly solicited.

BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

N. B.—New Hamburg Edgings at 5c per yard and up, very handsome styles.

BARGAINS FOR 20 DAYS.

To prevent a sacrifice of my property to pay notes endorsed to accommodate a friend, I have filed a bill in Bankruptcy that every creditor

MAY STAND EQUAL.

At the request of creditors for their benefit, I will sell for cash only, for twenty days the large stock of

SUN UMBRELLAS, FANS,
Furnishing Goods,
Trimmings, Hosiery,
RIBBONS, NOTIONS, &C.
Call early and get
GREAT BARGAINS.
J. D. Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
Window Shades,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
D. & F. S. WELTY,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.

CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.

NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

ARCHITECTS.
BOYD & GAMBLE
ARCHITECTS
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
b65 PITTSBURGH.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Full and Complete Stock.

SUITS AND COSTUMES OF ALL kinds; Ladies' and Misses' Suits and Overdresses in Plain and Plaid materials of newest designs.

BLACK SILK, ALPACA AND CASHMERE Suits at the very lowest prices.

NOTE.—OUR MANUFACTURING department being under the care of an experienced head, and none but the best of workmanship employed, and every article undergoing a most thorough and rigid examination before being allowed to leave our workroom or store, every article being made in the latest styles and the very best possible manner, our facilities being very large, we can offer inducements greater than is usual.

LADIES' AND MISSES' LINEN SUITS, in Plain, Braided and Embroidered work, at very low prices.

NEWEST AND LATEST STYLES IN Plain, Plaid and Striped Shawls.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GAUZE AND Merino Underwear in all grades and sizes; Muslin Underwear in a great variety of styles, at a little less than usual prices.

SKIRTS, WAISTS, ETC., ETC., AT the very lowest prices.

INFANTS' OUTFITS, ROBES, SHORT Dresses, Shawls, &c.

GENTS',

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 31, 1876.

The peaceful quiet of the times remains unbroken, and there was nothing more than the usual Saturday's business with which to close the week. Very moderate rates prevail at the banks for good paper, we having heard of offers for paper considered good as low as 6 per cent. These rates have reference to what is conceded as really reliable paper. So far as the banks are concerned they seem to have come to the conclusion that it is better to allow their funds to accumulate, with a consequent loss of interest, rather than to employ them in a way to endanger the principle, in the hope of a profitable rate of interest.

The parties reported to be interested in the purchase of Zug's mill are John Dunlap, John Moorhead and Alexander Bradley. The mill is to be put in operation as soon as possible.

General business is still about as heretofore—not stagnant, but in moderate activity only.

The sale of William Smith & Sons' pipe works, on Saturday, and of Mr. Smith's residence did not show liberal figures for real estate. The extent and surroundings of the properties, however, may have had its influence in determining prices.

—Contraction is vaguely demanded by a commercial writer as a necessity, just the same as though inflation were still rampant. What it is proposed to contract is not very plain, since at the present we are contracting the principal and interest of our foreign debt, the aggregate of our foreign imports, the whole of the fractional currency, the total of the greenbacks, the outstanding volume of foreign debts, the values of real estate as well as the rents, the prices of merchandise, the interest on loans, the dividends on investments, the rates of railway fare and freight, the water-borne freights, the wages of labor, and how much further we are to go we cannot tell. The greatest of all contraction is in the volume of credit, and the next is in the competition in business. It seems utterly useless to attempt to argue with any of the advocates of this contraction. They only go on repeating the same senseless jargon about the redundancy of the currency, and so on and so forth. All the herculean efforts of the people and the Government to rectify the errors of finance and business pass for nothing. These writers seem to imagine that the currency must still be somewhere about nineteen hundred millions, and that business men generally are ballooning as in the palmy days of inflation. Do they ever look at the statistics of bankruptcy and see how much has been done in the way of contraction? Or do they look for an universal collapse?

—The wheat flurry in Chicago and its effect is thus noticed by the *Inter-Ocean:* There was a rise of three cents per bushel in wheat to-day. This is attributed in some quarters to the advance in Liverpool, though we think it is largely due to the improvement in the weather and less apprehension about the condition of wheat in store. It is claimed in many trustworthy quarters now that the damage about which being out of condition has been largely due to reports started by the bears to depress the price. But be this as it may, there is no question but that these apprehensions have stopped the shipment of wheat eastward, and largely diminished the receipts at this point from the West, and that as long as these reports are in circulation very little wheat will come to this market. The effect of this is felt in the difficulty of making collections in the country. Farmers are reluctant to sell any kind of grain at the present low prices, and even if they were not, country grain dealers are afraid to buy and forward grain here for storage. Under these circumstances the farmers cannot pay their debts to the country merchants, and the latter are obliged to borrow of the country banks, and the latter having more paper than they can conveniently carry, are sending in a good deal of paper for rediscount here. Thus the decline of wheat has helped to make a decrease of trade, but has temporarily furnished employment for some of the superabundant supply of funds in this market.

—The clearings of the banks reflect the deepening dullness of local finances. They were only $2,500,000 Saturday, which is much below the average of ordinary midsummer business. As a general rule, country balances are not as high now as usual for the season. The low price of meat, and the great decrease in consumption, have kept out of market large amounts of stock, which must be carried by the aid of country banks. To give this the latter have been obliged to draw down their balances and rediscount heavily. The supply of negotiable paper is scanty. There is no demand for any except the very best, and but little of that is made either by regular customers or outside customeas. Rates of discount are unchanged and weak.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—The pressure of indebtedness is still seriously felt, and the depression has been aggravated by fears that the process of improvement will be very slow and very tedious. The favorable prospect of the crops has already created a rather more hopeful feeling at the business centres. There can be no uncertainty about the result, however, should present anticipations as to the harvest be fully realized; it must help towards decreasing the monetary stringency and restoring the business of the Dominion to its normal condition. The improvement will not be so much felt, in consequence of the continued dullness in our second great productive interest, the lumber and timber trade; but that some signs of better times will appear, cannot be doubted.—*Toronto Monthly Review.*

—From the present outlook, it would appear that the predictions earlier in the season of a revival of general trade along the Pacific coast so soon as the new grain crop began to move, are about to be realized. Already a more cheerful feeling is reported at the principal places, and preparations are being made for a good season's trade. The larger ships are nearly all timed to get there at or after harvest time, so as to get a return cargo of wheat to Europe. According to the present outlook, not less than 700 ships will load with wheat at San Francisco and tributary ports during the next twelve months. Wheat is coming into San Francisco at the rate of a thousand tons per day since July 1.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Thomas Williams, Jr., et al., July 8, 1876: Interest of A. R. Williams to 4 lots on Market street, 2-3 of lot on Second avenue, 1-54 of lot on Market street, Pittsburgh, and 1-72 of lot on Stockton avenue, Allegheny. $1,000

Thomas C. Douglass et al. to Miss F. Howell, July 4, 1876; 2 acres and 15 perches in Elizabeth township. 1,000

W. J. Meek et ux. to S. Fitzsimmons, July 20, 1876; 1 acre in Sewickley, now Lower township. 1,600

Margaret Shearer to Alfred Dey, November 11, 1875; lot on Shaw's Lane, McKeesport. 500

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to J. S. Haymaker, July 1, 1876; interest of P. D. McCloskey to lot on Walnut street, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh. 450

Eliza Ward to John Marshall, June 7, 1867; lot on Wylie street, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh. 800

L. J. Gage to M. McCue, July 18, 1876; 57 acres and 87 perches in Robinson township. 1,200

J. K. Winder et ux. to I. S. Van Voorhis, July 27, 1876; lots 28 and 29 in McClink's plan, Pittsburgh. ..... Lease

I. S. Van Voorhis to M. H. Winder, July 27, 1876; above lots. $900

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¼	5-20's 1865-coupons	121¼
U. S. 6's 1861, coup	120¾	10-40's	114¾
" 1865	114¾	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865 new	117¾	New 5 per cents	117
5-20's 1867	117¾	10-40's coupons	114¾
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Central	103¼	Ohio & Mississippi	12¾
Erie	13½	Wabash Pref.	50¾
L. Shore	92	Toledo & Wabash	22
C. C. & I. C.	93	Harlem	137
St. Paul	87¾	Adams Express	98½
Do. Pref	87¾	American Express	59½
Michigan Southern	93¾	U. S. Express	72¾
Do. Central	82¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	84
Northwestern Com.	89	Quicksilver	13
Do. Pref	107¾	Mariposa	10¾
Rock Island	107¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12¾
Cleve. & Pitts	95	Panama	135
Pacific Mail	28¾	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union Tel.	70¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (B)	52¾	Cen. Trans. (B)	48¾
Reading (B)	44¾	Empire do. (B)	10
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	139¾	A. V. R. R. 7.30s (B)	101
Oil Creek (B)	39¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	87
Lehigh Valley. (B)	56¾	N. Pacific bonds (A)	

NEW YORK, July 29, 1876.

Money closed easy at 1½@2; prime mercantile paper 3 1-2 and upwards. The customs receipts were $246,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $160,000. The clearings were $11,000,000. Sterling was firm at 488@4891-2. Gold opened at 111 7-8, and sold up to 112 1-8, at which figure it closed. The purchases were large. The carrying rates were flat to 1 per cent. Governments were dull and steady.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$1,177,100	
Specie, decrease	1,886,200	
Legal tenders, increase	2,325,200	
Deposits, decrease	876,700	
Circulation, decrease	253,100	
Reserve, increase	1,158,175	

Railroad bonds were generally quiet. St. Paul sinking funds advanced to 90¾, and La Crosse division declined to 101¾. Northwest gold sevens declined from 94¾ to 94, and afterwards rallied to 94¾. The other changes were slight. State bonds were quiet and nominal. The stock market opened irregular and feverish. Coal stocks took the lead, as usual, in point of activity and changes in price. New Jersey Central opened at 64, advanced to 64¾, and afterwards fell to 63¾ upon rumors of a strike among the employes on August 1st, in consequence of a reduction of wages. Delaware & Lackawanna opened at 97¼ and declined to 96¾. Granger stocks were dull and a fraction lower, St. Pauls heavy, Lake Shore strong at 53¾, and Western Union dull and steady at 70. Michigan Central was dull and declined to 41¼. Towards noon stock speculation was dull and the transactions limited. Chicago & Northwestern stocks were a shade lower on false reports of the illness of John F. Tracy, a leading business director of the company. St. Paul shares were also heavy, but the remainder of the market was pretty firm. Michigan Central improved to 42¾, Lake Shore to 53¾, Delaware & Lackawanna was steadier at 96¾. The leading rate for the last named is quoted at 5-16 per cent, for use to-day, and to-morrow's rate. Late in the day the market was weak for western stocks upon reports of a decline in wheat for August and September delivery. Northwestern declined to 88¾. St. Paul to 45¾, and Rock Island to 107¾. Other stocks were quiet and steady. The market closed dull and irregular. The transactions aggregated 77,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Lake Shore, 4,200 Northwestern, Rock Island 4,000, Pacific Mail 1,400, St. Pauls 26,000, Ohio, 3,000, Western Union 9,700, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 6,800, New Jersey Central 2,500, and Michigan Central 9,500.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 119¾; 5-20s '65, 115¾; do. new, 117¾; do. '67, 119¾; do. '68, 121¾; new 5s, 118¾; 10-40s, 118¾; do. coupons, 118¾; currency 6s, 125¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 44¾; do. new, 44¾; Virginia new, 27; do. old, 28; Missouri 6s, 105¼.

Stocks.—North Union Telegraph Company, 70¾; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 15; Pacific Mail, 28¾; Mariposa, 6¾; do. preferred, 7; Adams Express, 110½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 84; American Express, 59¼; United States Express, 73¾; New York Central, 105¼; Erie, 13¾; do. preferred, 20; Harlem, 138; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 42¾; Panama, 135; Union Pacific, 58; Lake Shore, 53¾; Illinois Central, 99¾; Maryland & Pittsburgh, 95; Northwestern common, 89; do. preferred, 62½; C. C. & I., 39¾; New Jersey Central, 63¾; Rock Island, 107¾; St. Paul, 86½; do. preferred, 87¾; Toledo & Wabash, 22; do. preferred, 38; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 106; do. preferred, 113½; Chicago & Alton, 102; do. preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 12; Delaware & Lackawanna, 96¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 15¾; Missouri Pacific, 6; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2½; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 17½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 12½; Central Pacific bonds, 109; Union Pacific, 104½; Union Pacific land grants, 104; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91½.

LONDON, July 29.—The fortnightly settlement was concluded with only two moderately sized failures. Consols 96¾ 5-20s of 1865, 106½; new 5s of '67, 109½; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 98; Erie, 12¾; do. preferred, 20.

PARIS, July 29.—Rentes 107f 24c.

FRANKFORT, July 29.—United States new 5s 102½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 29, 1876.

There is no improvement to note in business in flour or grain circles and no change deserving of notice, and the same is true of produce generally. For Sugars there is a continued steady demand, but with this exception the grocery business is very dull. No recent changes in the value of the hog product, and there is a very fair jobbing trade.

APPLES—In light supply and more inquired for; we now quote at $1@2 ⅌ bbl. for fair to prime.

BEANS—No demand, and in the absence of sales we omit prices.

BERRIES—Black-berries were very dull to-day and lower; selling at 90@5 ⅌ bucket; Whortle-berries, 75@1 ⅌ bucket.

BUTTER—There was a very fair demand for prime stock, and the supply was scarcely equal to it; prices firmer but unchanged; prime to choice solid packed, 18@20.

CHEESE—Unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory quoted at 8c to the trade, and 9c in a jobbing way.

CANNED GOODS—There is no demand—not enough doing to establish prices.

DRIED FRUIT—There is little or nothing doing in either domestic or foreign dried fruits, and in the absence of sales prices are entirely nominal.

EGGS—Market continues exceedingly dull; fresh receipts cannot be fairly quoted above 12@13 cents. Some dealers report that they have sold none as yet low as 14c.

FLOUR—Market quiet, and prices unchanged. Quotations may be given as follows: Spring wheat flours, $6@6.50, the outside figure for choice Minnesota; red winters, $6.50@7; ambers, $7.25@7.50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8.50@9.50. Rye Flour, $4.50@5.

GROCERIES—It is worthy of notice that a decline in Roasted Coffee in this market for some time past, has been immediately followed up by a stiffening up in the market for green; the former was reduced ½c the other day, and our latest advices report the latter firmer in the seaboard markets. Sugars in steady demand and firm, with every indication that the recent advance will be maintained for some time to come.

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@7¼	Louisiana	6¼@6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	11¾
Crushed	12¾	Standard Ex C	11¾
Granulated	12¾	Ref. Yellow	9¾@10¾
Powdered	12¾	N. O. new crop	8¾@9¾
Standard A	11¾		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @65	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demarara	55@58

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35@0 85	Japan	40@55
Oolong	35@0 90	Gunpowder	35@55
Imperial	40@ 75	Souchong	35@75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a	R Rio (b pkgs)	20
Prime Rio	22@22½	R Rio (loose)	20
Good Rio	20 @21	Roasted Java	26
Old Gov. Java	32		

GRAIN—There is little or nothing doing in Wheat —so little that it is difficult to give quotations; millers, in expectation of still lower prices and the unsatisfactory condition of the flour trade, will buy only as their immediate necessities require. Oat market continues dull, with the supply accumulating, and prices are barely maintained; 34@35c, free in elevator, for fair to prime Penn. and Ohio. Shelled Corn is in light supply but there is very little call for it; 57@60c, according to quality and condition. Rye (car load) 55@57c, and dull Rye is quiet; quoted at 70@72c.

HAY—New crop is selling from country wagons at $10@15 according to quality and condition. The market is almost bare of old hay, either loose or baled.

MILL FEED—Bran quoted on track at $11@12; middlings and chopped feed, $13@20.

OIL—Lard oil is dull and drooping. Extra No. 1 (winter) 83@85c; No. 1, 75@80c; No. 2, 65@70c. White Miners oil, 35@60c; yellow, 75@75c. Linseed oil is dull and declined to 45c for raw and 62 for boiled. Carbon continues to advance; we now quote at 14½ @15c.

POTATOES—Have been in very light supply for several days past, and prices are firmer in consequence. Selling at $1.25@1.50 ⅌ bbl. It is not likely that current rates will be sustained any length of time.

PROVISIONS—Winter-cured Hams, Shoulders and Breakfast Bacon in steady demand and commanding full prices. Mess Pork and Lard dull and weak, which is owing to large quantities being thrown upon the market by summer packers.

Hams—Ex S C ⅌ lb	—	Mess Pork ⅌ bbl	$21.25
Do. Canvassed	15	Short Cut do	21.50
Shoulders Ex S. C	—	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12¼
Do. Canvassed	10½	Lard, flat for summer use in tcs	12¾
B'fast Bacon S. C	—	Do. ¼ bbls	13¼
Do. Canvassed	15¾	Do. ½ bbls	13¾
Dried beef Ex S. C	—	Do. bbls	13¾
Do. Canvassed	15¾	Do. 3 lb caddies	15
Beef Tongues S. C	—	Do. 5 lb do	14¾
Do. per doz	60¾	Do. 3 lb pails	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	9¾	Do. 5 lb do	15
Short Rib Sides	12¾	Do. 6 lb do	14¾
Clear Sides	12¾	Ham Sausage	12½

RAGS—Steady at 2c ⅌ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Dull and inactive at 7¾@8 ⅌ lb for country rendered, and 8¾@8¾c for choice city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 29, 1876.

CATTLE.

The most noticeable event of the week was the largely increased volume of business, the number of head of which is not, being larger than in any preceding week this year, but with a largely increased supply prices ruled lower. Common and medium grades (of which the supply very largely predominated) declined 25@50c ⅌ cwt, while prime shipping cattle did not decline so much, say 10@12½c ⅌ cwt. As the offerings were comparatively light, and there was rather more inquiry. There was an increased demand both on Philadelphia and New York account, some 40 or 50 cars having been purchased for shipment to those points, and this accounts for there being more inquiry for good stock. There was also an increased number of country buyers and butchers, nearly all of whom bought pretty freely, hence notwithstanding the supply was heavy, there were but few shipped on in first hands. There is not as much inquiry for stock cattle as there there usually is at this particular time; this, we presume, may be attributed to the fact that nearly all who fed stock cattle last year made no money. Many are scarcely able to obtain now what their cattle cost a year ago, the increase in weight not being more than sufficient to pay for the cost of feed if that, so that they get nothing for their time and trouble. It is true, stockers are cheaper, but there is a possibility that fat cattle may be cheaper next year than they are now.

But very few Texas cattle have been offered here this season as yet, and there has been little or none wanted, nor is it likely that there will be while cattives are so abundant and cheap. This never was much of a market for Texans.

QUOTATIONS.

Strictly choice Beeves	5.40@5.50
Good to prime Beeves	5.00@5.25
Fair to medium Beeves	4.50@4.75
Bulls and fat Cows	3.50@4.00
Stockers, as to quality	3.00@3.50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Notwithstanding the supply was considerably larger than that of last week, with an increased demand, especially on New York account, the market was fairly active at an advance of 25c ⅌ cwt. Last week and the week preceding that again there was but little inquiry for shipment to New York, while this week the most of the good sheep were bought for that point, and to this may be attributed the advance to which reference has been made. Common stock, however, continues dull, and notwithstanding the supply was light, it was pretty well up to the demand, and for this particular grade there was but little, if any, improvement in prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 84@100 lbs	5.00@5.25
Good 84@90 lbs	4.50@4.80
Good 78@80 lbs	4.25@4.50
Fair 70@75 lbs	3.75@4.00
Common 70@75 lbs	3.25@3.50
Culls, according to quality	2.00@3.00
Lambs, 50@60 lbs	3.00@5.75

HOGS.

The supply, although comparatively light, has been about equal to the demand all week, hence prices have fluctuated but little, and are about the same as last week. Light hogs of good quality, fat and smooth, sold more readily and at better prices relatively than heavy weights, which, as noted in our report of Thursday, may be attributed to the depressed condition of the market for lard. To-day there was a fair demand, and the yards were pretty well cleared, and that, too, at full prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	7.15@7.25
Baltimore Hogs	7.00@7.10
New York Hogs	6.75@7.00

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 29, 1876.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

There has been a lull for two or three days past, the first one we have had for several weeks, and the probability is that it will be of short duration. The outlook continues favorable for both producer and refiner, and notwithstanding trade has been unusually active from the 1st of January up to this time, the indications at the present writing warrant the belief that the next six months will be better during the remainder of the year. The raw article is bringing better rates now than for several years, and, notwithstanding there has been a slight advance in the value of refined oil, there is still further appreciation is not improbable. The daily average production, according to the best authority, is about 25,000 bbls, whereas the shipments out of the producing region during July have placed at about 35,000 bbls; this is daily, and we have reason to believe that it is, shows a reduction in stock of 240,000 bbls during the month, and moreover, there were fully 100,000 bbls destroyed by lightning during the same time, making a total reduction of 340,000 in the visible supply this month. It is also gratifying to note that the situation is equally as favorable for the refiner as it is for the producer. It is true, our exports for the year to date are some 50,000 or 60,000 bbls in excess of the corresponding time in 1875, but, if we mistake not, the supply in the Eye leading ports is some 300,000 bbls short, and there is not much doubt but the exports will be less than 1875 by the last year. as it is steadily increasing. Our Pittsburgh refiners are all busy, working up to their full capacity, although but very few of them are selling for future delivery; it is said that nearly all the outside refiners could fill their contracts in a week or two at the farthest, which shows that that business, in addition to being active, is legitimate and in a healthy condition. Unlike former years, refiners are satisfied to do a fair, safe, manufacturing business, and to let others do the speculating, having long since discovered the truth of the old adage, "one thing at a time."

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts crude by rail, 37,000 bbls; by pipe, 9,980 bbls; by rail and Conduit pipe line from January 1st to date, 900,417 bbls, against 600,822 bbls same time last year. Shipments of refined eastward for the week, 23,085 bbls; January 1st to date, 437,294 bbls; same time last year, 252,908 bbls. Shipments to Richmond to date, 86,500 bbls, making a total of 343,794 bbls to all points.

CRUDE.

The market was steady to-day, and as compared with Friday, prices were a shade lower. United was quoted at $2.36¼@2.37½; immediate shipment nominal at $2.60.

REFINED.

Has been quiet for two or three days past, but there has been no quotable decline, and from all that we can learn there is no disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales. Philadelphia and Baltimore quotes at 17¾@17¾; on cars here, 16¾ @16¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country are higher; are now quote at $1.50; city make firm, but unchanged at $1.35@1.40.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	Yeats o w	3,215
J. Bushnell	Standard o w	1,047
J. Bushnell	Eagle o W	161
N. W Stevenson	Central o w	480
G. M. Robinson	Excelsior o w	163
J. Bushnell	Brilliant o w	1,095
Total		6,161

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Brilliant O W	Warden, F & Co	Balt. 713
Radiant Oil Co	Warden F & Co	Balt. 363
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co	Balt. 283
Total		2,962

THE WOOL TRADE.

Boston.

The wool market reports a week of generous sales and also the average of the past two months. During this time the aggregate of sales is above fifteen million pounds, certainly a fair supply for the looms of New England, and suggestive of their appreciation of the low prices that have been current.

At the close the market has a firmer tone on combing, fine fleeces, and Michigan X's, with a tendency among holders to quote an advance of 2 to 3c in these three grades. In combing wools there seems to be a smaller percentage of the Western fleeces than usual, while the larger dress-goods mills having bought liberally of the farmers who showed strictly combing lots, the supply is proportionately curtailed. This reduction of the percentage of combing wools has long been in the favor during the past three years with which coarse wools have been held, and has induced the farmers to change their flocks. Unquestionably this year the fears find in a general thing, so much so that the yarn makers are likely to be bothered a little to pick up the odd straight lots they have in request and keep evenly and easy on the market.

Another element favoring combing wools is the continual din of the heavy manufacturers of worsted goods to select from or overhaul each pile. Some of the large corporations are in the market daily, and this competition, whether real or assumed, adds to the influences that make an advance of 2 to 3c obtainable without difficulty.

ADVANCE IN FLEECE.

In fine fleeces the desire of several of the large manufacturers to stock up with certain straight grades to work in with Californias induces them to yield a fractional shade in buying they want to show, and so a gradual advance of 1c has been obtained, which for the present is likely to stand firm. The tone to Michigan is confined to a strictly X grade, of which there is for the moment a short supply and a very fair demand.

This upward turn to prices has made some of the dealers a little more lenient in their credit demands, and a few large sales on 6 months have been sold at the advances on four months' notes, which three weeks ago would have been scouted as buyers' paper. Possibly the advance covers more of this sort of element than appears upon the surface, but there are not many "no pay-day" customers who have participated in the higher costs.

In pulled wool, medium and unwashed and in California fleeces there is no change. The dealers are fairly steady, and yet do not let a really good customer slip by if possible to hold him at old quotations.

Receipts of the week 3,456 bales domestic and 670 bales foreign.

Sales for the week foot up about 2,120,000 pounds domestic.

There have been the following sales of fleece wools: 90,000 lbs. medium and fine fleeces at 31@33c; 3,000 lbs medium Ohio at 35c; 5,000 lbs do, at 33c; 109,000 lbs. fleece on p. t.; 90,000 lbs. X and XX at 36c; 25,000 lbs. X and XX Ohio at 36c; 63,000 lbs do. at 37@37½c; 65,000 lbs do. at 37c; 38,000 lbs XX and above at 38c; 50,000 lbs XX at 37½c; 15,000 lbs low X at 35c; 10,000 lbs XX Ohio at 36c; 7,500 lbs XXX do. at 37½c; 3,000 lbs X do. at 34c; 15,000 lbs X and XX Ohio at 36c; 20,000 lbs Mich. at 32c; 60,000 lbs do. at 31@32½c; 50,000 lbs do. X on p. t.; 18,000 lbs do. XX at 34c; 40,000 lbs Mich. at 31@32c; 85,000 lbs do. Wis. at 30@32c; 25,000 lbs Penn. XX on p. t.; 10,000 lbs No. 1 at 35c.

(By Telegraph.)

BOSTON, July 29.—There has been an active feeling in the wool market this week; the sales include nearly 2,000,000 pounds; fine fleeces most sought after; sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania amounting to 544,000 pounds; prices firm; X and No. 1 34@35c; XX 36@37½c; XXX 37½@38c; at the close XX fleeces in good condition firm at 37@37½; X and No. 1 33@36c; sales of Michigan 295,000 pounds; market firmer; transactions have been principally at 31½@37½c for XX; good demand for 1 blood delaines; combing and delaine steady and firm at 40@44c; combing fine delaine 39@42c; unwashed combing 32@36c; pulled wool quiet at 30@40c, latter for choice Eastern and Maine super.

New York.

The tone of this market continues steady and regular; during the past week no features of striking importance have transpired, but a good, fair trade can be reported, and no weakness is perceptible in any description. In new fleeces a moderate movement has been effected, and as arrivals are not large holders assume considerable steadiness. The demands for Spring California have been quite fair; not much stock is offering here, and choice lots command full steady prices, while clip is rather quiet. The arrivals of Texas are pretty fair, and latterly somewhat better demand has sprung up, which holds prices in a regular position. The market for Domestic Wools at Boston (where most of the stock is held) has latterly been more active, and a firmer feeling exists, though no advance can be quoted. The business in foreign wools is almost at a standstill, supplies are small and prices nominal; here and there are small sales of carpet stock, but at figures that are far from being remunerative. The sales for the week included 5 bales Ohio fleece at 35c; 30,000 lbs. X and XX do, on private terms; 25,000 lbs. unwashed fleece at 24c; 2,000 lbs. washed combing at 40c; 2,000 lbs. unwashed do. at 30c; 6,000 lbs. washed clothing at 34c; 15,000 lbs. washed and unwashed fleece, and 5,000 lbs. Ohio combing, at private prices; 100 bags Western Texas at 18@20c; 5 bags do. at 15c; 80,000 lbs. do. at 14c, and some Eastern at 20c; 20,000 lbs. Western do. at 14@17c; 16,000 lbs. Eastern do. at 20@23c; 54,000 lbs. do. on private terms; 16,000 lbs. spring California at 19@ 23c; 187,000 lbs. do. at 16@18½c for burry and 19@ 22c for free; 20 bales fall do. at 14½@15c; 20 bales at 15@18½c, and 5,000 lbs. do. at 14c; 30,000 lbs. Colorado, 56 bags Lamb's pulled, 25 bags super do., 16 bags No. 1, 3,000 lbs. short extra, 120 bales Donskoi, 50 bales Syrian, 10 bales Australian, and 45 bales Cape, all on private terms.—*Tribune.*

Philadelphia.

There has been a fair business doing and some holders are asking an advance, but holders generally were free sellers at present prices; about 900,000 pounds sold in lots including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, at 35@36½c; X at 33½@34c; medium 32@33c; coarse 30@32c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 29@ 30c; medium 31@33c; coarse 30@31c; combing washed 42@43c; do unwashed 34@37c; Canada combing 42@43c; fine unwashed 29@32c; coarse and medium unwashed 28@27c; tub washed 34@37c; Colorado washed 18@20c; do unwashed 14@17c; extra and merino pulled 28@30c; No. 1 and super pulled 27@ 30c; Texas fine and medium 16@20c; Texas coarse 14@16c; California fine and medium 16@20c; do coarse 14@16c.—*Gazette.*

The Breadstuffs Outlook—Apprehension of Heated Wheat.

The wheat question is still the absorbing question in commercial circles, and the question is chiefly one of condition. People are afraid of its keeping qualities, without knowing anything about it, and the result of knowledge adds to the uncertainty. They do say, however, that there is scarcely a single wheat warehouse in the State of Minnesota in which it is not necessary to keep training over the wheat, that the grain is out of condition in Buffalo, New York, and other cities, and that therefore it cannot be depended upon for long, however good it may appear to be. This is the argument, added to which is the statement that the Chicago warehousemen are obeying the epistolary request of the country bears to "sell on sweetheart to buy and oblige." To balance all this we have the assurances of wheat-holders, inspectors, and warehousemen, that the wheat here is all right, that extraordinary care was taken in inspecting it into store, and that it will not be out of condition here, though it comes here in a hot condition after undergoing the journey to the seaboard, which makes holders unwilling to ship if on speculation, and makes New York operators afraid to handle it. Between the two nothing is going out, and the fear is that the receipts will soon be more than can be put away at one time yesterday, while in ordinary years September is at a discount as compared with July. There is no reason to doubt that the wheat now on sale contains a good deal more water than it would have done but for the wet weather of last harvest, and this tells on its keeping qualities. Bakers find the difference when they come to turn the flour into bread, and millers find the difference when they essay the conversion of the wheat into flour; so that, even if the wheat can be kept cool, it will not work so much to the manufacturer as it gathered in a dry season. But that does not prove that the wheat is heated in store here, or that it will become heated; and there are those who assert that the whole scare is nothing more than the result of a concerted movement on the part of two or three prominent bears to depress the market, which has recently gone against them to an unexpected extent. The various rumors to the effect that the wheat will be held till after the August deliveries are made, and then posted, are undoubtedly all bosh; but they were not without their effect nevertheless.—*Chicago Tribune.*

British Iron Market.

While the general stagnation that causes inability to buy accounts for much of the reduced importation of British manufactured iron, Mulhall says a considerable improvement made in our own manufacturers of similar articles accounts for more and promises to keep importations from interfering as disastrously here as they might do. Notwithstanding a previous decline in our exports of British iron and steel, a further reduction of 35,015 tons occurred in the last half year, accompanied by a decline of 15,120,000 yards in cotton pieces goods, 15,980,000 yards in linen, 6,020,000 in woolen and worsted goods, 3,800,000 in woolen and worsted mixtures; 3 box cheese, P. Hilderich: 1 car c tops, Chas. Schaefer; 14 sks rags, J. H. Jones; 1 car malt, Eberhardt & O; 10 do butter, R. Knox & Son.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car rye, J. S. Finch; 1 do oats, McHenry & H; 1 do corn, M. Gisel.

Receipts of Bloomn, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

W. J. Hammond & l	12	A.H. Childs m	2
E. H. Wilson & Co s l	1		
Total			15

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

J. Painter & Son m	2	W. Clark's & Co o	2
E. Thompson S. Wk	6	Nimick & Co m	3
Isabella Fur & o	3	Lindsay & McC m	4
Lewis O. & P m	8		
Total			38

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lewis O. & P m	3	Lewis D. & Co o	2
Isabella Fur m	3	Lindsay & McC o	1
Pgh F. & I. Co o	1		
Total			15

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa

STOVES, RANGES, GRATES,

New Improvements

FOR THE

FIERY FURNACE.

THE

AGITATING GRATE

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The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.

The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings,

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IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN

Boston Cooking Range,

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.

206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

HOSE, COUPLINGS, &c.

HYDRANTS HOSE,

HOSE PIPES

AND

Couplings,

Bailey, Farrell & Co.

167 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.

FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE

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FIRE BRICK,

Of any desired size and shape. Also

Every Variety of Tiles,

For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Beds and Furnaces. Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand.

OFFICE,

CORNER FIRST AVE. AND SHORT ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening was 2 feet 8 inches, and about stationary. Clo

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are partly cloudy or clear weather, no change in temperature, slowly rising barometer, and light, variable winds.

Robbed a Church.

Nicholas Carter was arrested last evening, by officer Lemon, on the charge of having stolen from St. Philomea church, on Penn avenue, the contribution box. He was locked up for a hearing to-day.

German Military Band.

This noted musical organization, whose recent concerts in this city were so liberally patronized by all classes of the community, announce their intention of returning this week and giving five more performances before they leave for their homes in the Fatherland. The first concert will be given on the ensuing Thursday evening at the Germania Garden, in Allegheny, and one each succeeding evening until the number is completed. An entirely new programme will be observed every night.

Not With Custer.

Mention was made several days ago that it was supposed a son of Capt. Reed, of the city police, was killed in the Custer massacre. Yesterday Capt. Reed received from Congressman Hopkins a note enclosing a copy of an official reply to his inquiries in regard to the matter. From it it is learned that John Reed enlisted in this city on December 10th, 1873. Instead of being in the Seventh Cavalry, (Custer's) he is a member of Company C, Third Cavalry. He is with Gen. Crook's command, but so far his name has not appeared in the official lists of the killed and wounded in any of the skirmishes Crook has had. It is, therefore, reasonable to presume that he is safe. Capt. Reed was naturally much gratified by the intelligence.

Lamp and Tobacco Smoke.

About two o'clock yesterday morning at alarm of fire was sounded from box 37, in Allegheny. It was caused by a young man upsetting a lamp at No. 218 Robinson street. The fire was put out before much damage had been done.

Last evening, at twenty minutes before eight o'clock, an alarm was sounded from box 21, Allegheny, to which the department promptly responded, but were unable to find any fire. Chief Crow, upon investigating the matter, found that a gentleman residing on Irwin avenue had filled his bedroom with tobacco smoke, for the purpose of driving out the mosquitoes, and a neighbor seeing the smoke issuing from the windows, supposed that the house was on fire, and sounded the alarm.

Canine Mortality and the Cause.

The death rate among the canines in Allegheny is exceedingly and unusually great at the present time. In the early part of last week it was remarked that the Fallmaster received a great many notices to remove dead dogs from the city, and the week the number increased so fast that on Saturday morning he had forty-two to take away. As he receives fifty cents for each animal some dozen times a week, so unscharitable as to accuse him of killing the dogs to increase his business. The times are somewhat dull but there is no truth whatever in such an accusation. The city police nightly carry with them packages of poisoned bologna which they throw to the dogs, so any person having a valuable "purp" would do well to keep him off the streets during the next few weeks.

Communism at Home.

At a hearing in a larceny case before Alderman Edgar, of Allegheny, on Friday evening, certain testimony then adduced leads to the belief that a communistic society is in active operation at West Elizabeth. The initiation fee is fifty cents. The conditions of admission require that the candidate shall be a man who earns a living at hard labor, and the rules prohibit him after he becomes a member from accumulating more than $1,000 worth of property. The latter was for larceny as bailee of two dollars. W. L. Gold was the plaintiff and P. G. Prysock the defendant. In default of $300 bail the latter was committed for trial. A mysterious sort of a letter, written by Isaac Graham, of West Elizabeth, coupled with the refusal of seven or eight witnesses to disclose the name of the organization to which they belong, compose the proof and for the impression that the society is communistic in its tendencies.

Equal Rights Practically Illustrated.

We were in receipt on Friday evening of a well written and interesting account, from the facile pen of Prof. S. A. Neale, of the visit of prominent citizens and officials to the Allegheny Water Farm, but owing to the great pressure upon our columns we were compelled to make but a brief reference to the matter. One point, however, Prof. Neale's communication is of such special interest that we give place to it this morning in the speaking of the admirable management of the Home, and noting the courtesies extended to the visitors, the Professor says: "Two colored citizens, one of the Fourth and the other of the Third ward, were present as invited guests. While the utmost degree of courtesy was shown them, they were not made to feel that they were *colored*. Republican and Democrat sat with them at the table, and gentle ladies served them with the same attention that they bestowed on the gentlemen high in office who sat beside them. A better day is dawning. O, angel of God! roll quickly away the stone that covers the rotting tomb of the brotherhood of man."

Fruit and Flower Charity, for July.

The ladies of the Fruit and Flower Charity acknowledge donations of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables from Mrs. W. W. Knox, Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. Geo. Black, Maggie and Nellie Park, Belle Chaffant, Mrs. McElroy, Mrs. Jno. Dilworth, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Benj. Campbell, Misses Maggie Wardrop, Love, Backofen, Gormly, Moorhead, Campbell, Bleakley, Beeler, Mc-Kee, Passavant and McKnight, Messrs. Bochmann & Patterson, J. R. & A. Murdoch, Mr. D. M. Jenkins, R. S. Davis, Robt. Wardrop, J. F. Fleming and G. W. Backofen. In cash, Miss Sawyer, $1.50.

To Passavant's, Mercy, Homeopathic, 12th Ward and Children's Hospitals, Dispensary, Orphan's Asylum, Chatham street Home, Little Sisters of the Poor, Home for the Friendless, Church Home, and Sick Poor, were distributed——465 boquets, 25 baskets and boxes of flowers, 2½ bushels of tomatoes, 3 baskets of apples, 4 baskets of cabbage, 3 baskets of corn, 7½ bushels of potatoes, 50 quarts of raspberries, 9 buckets of huckleberries, 10 buckets of blackberries, 192 bunches of beets, 126 bunches of onions, 36 bunches of carrots, 15 bunches of parsley, 18 cucumbers, 2 quarts of limes, 4 glasses of jelly, 6 packages of corn starch, 6 dozen lemons, 2 dozen of oranges, 20lbs. of sugar, 75 flowering plants, in pots, papers, magazines, &c.

During the month, Passavant's Hospital was visited five times, Mercy four times, Homœpathic nine times, and Widows' Home once.

MRS. CHAS. SCOTT,
MISS KATE MCKNIGHT,
MISS JULIA HARDING,
MISS GRACE GORMLY,
Committee.

The committee for August, Miss Verner, Miss Jennie Miller, Miss Lillie Vandevort and Miss Jennie Moorhead, will be at the rooms of the Association, No. 132 Smithfield street, on Tuesday and Friday of each week for the reception and distribution of donations.

A BERRY ROW.

How a Penn Township Farmer Protects His Blackberries.

On Saturday a man named Chilcott was picking blackberries outside of the fence on the township road in Penn township, near Verona, when Peter Bigley, the owner of the farm and the fence, not only commanded Chilcott to stop, but to turn over to him the blackberries already picked. Chilcott complied, but naturally expressed his opinion of the demand. Words ensued between the two which came to blows, neither one being hurt. Later in the day Israel Chilcott, a lad sixteen years of age, not knowing of the quarrel between his father and Bigley, went into one of the fields of the latter to gather the juicy black fruit. Bigley saw him, and without ordering him to desist, brought out his shot gun and fired at the boy, most of the load finding its lodgement in his body. Old man Chilcott went before a magistrate and sued out a warrant for Bigley's arrest, on a charge of shooting with intent to kill. Bigley, in turn, had a warrant issued for Chilcott's for riot, and they were also arrested. Before a hearing both charges were withdrawn and the matter compromised, young Chilcott's wounds being by no means of a serious nature.

ACTING WITHOUT LAW.

An Alderman Takes an Information on a Supposition as to the Law in the Case.

Recently several persons have called at the Mayor's office to make information against persons for keeping ferocious dogs. Mr. Metzgar has invariably turned them away telling them that there was no law for making a criminal information against a person for keeping such dogs, but that they might receive redress by bringing a suit for damages for trespass *vi et armis*. Saturday another man called and Mr. Metzgar sent him away as he did all the others. After several hours he heard that the man had gone to an Alderman, who took the information and issued a warrant. Purely for the sake of information, for he was quite positive on the point, Mr. Metzgar called on the Alderman to ascertain where he found the law for his action. The Alderman being questioned confessed that he did not know whether there was a law for it, but he had taken it for granted that there was. He was considerably put out when Mr. Metzgar explained the circumstances which had induced him to seek the information.

The Alderman, however, is all right, as a reference to Binn's Justice, and the Pennsylvania State reports will show him.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

U. S. Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McKennan.)

In the case of L. L. Kent & Co. against F. P. McIntyre, rule for judgment argued, made absolute and judgment directed to be entered for $585.59.

R. J. Gold against the borough of Sharon, Mercer county, suit for violation of contract; motion for new trial argued; no decision. The case went against the defendant on a former occasion.

E. A. L. Roberts against Stokes & Snively; on motion of counsel for complainant the Court granted a decree sustaining the validity of plaintiff's patent for a torpedo allowing a perpetual injunction and appointing a master to assess damages.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judge Stowe.)

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of J. N. Snyder. Auditor's report confirmed absolute, and assignee ordered to pay out the money as distributed by the Auditor.

In the matter of Geo. A. Berry, assignee, vs. Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank et al.; James T. Brady was allowed to file an answer for himself and James T. Brady & Co., the same to be referred to J. M. Stoner.

Lewis McMullen was appointed commissioner in the case of Rado vs. Reis.

In the voluntary assignment of Maurice Wallace, the report of assignee of goods to be set apart for the use of the assignor and family was presented and the same was released from the deed of assignment unless exceptions are filed before the 12th of August.

A. S. Miller was appointed auditor in the case of the Pitt Building and Loan Association vs. W. R. Young.

The Mutual Building and Loan Association of McKeesport was allowed to amend its charter, subject to exceptions filed within the required time.

The Associate Reformed Church of Pittsburgh asked permission to change its name and the same was ordered to be published.

In the voluntary assignment of Arnsthal & Son, the final account was presented and assignee ordered to distribute the funds according to report.

The auditor's report was confirmed absolute and the money ordered to be paid in the case of Joseph Welsenberger vs. Philip Weisenberger.

Mercy Reynolds vs. James Reynolds in divorce. Chas. H. Wenzell was appointed examiner.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

Sophia Johnson vs. William Johnson, petition in divorce, T. J. Keenan, Esq., was appointed commissioner to take testimony for libellant.

In the matter of the Mechanics Savings bank, vs. Alexander Tindle, the Auditor's report confirmed absolute, and Prothonotary directed to pay money out of the fund in accordance therewith.

In the matter of the Commonwealth *ex rel* Wm. Dilworth, Jr. vs. Frank Dilworth, the Commission having found defendant guilty of official misconduct and neglect, so uncharitable as to accuse him of killing the dogs to increase his business. The times are somewhat dull but there is no truth whatever in such an accusation. The city police nightly carry with them packages of poisoned bologna which they throw to the dogs, so any person having a valuable "purp" would do well to keep him off the streets during the next few weeks. Court, motion for new trial argued; no decision. The case went against the defendant on a former occasion.

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In the matter of the Commonwealth *ex rel* Wm. Dilworth, Jr. vs. Frank Dilworth, the Commission having found defendant guilty of official misconduct and neglect, so that the bond of the Court, Graham Scott was appointed committee of the person and estate of said Frank M. Dilworth.

Joseph Martin, for the Third district, Ninth ward, James Y. Irwin, for the Second district, of the Ninth ward, and Wm. M. Murray, for the Third district of the Fourteenth ward, were appointed Election Assessors.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

In the matter of the partition of the real estate of James Hays, deceased, purparts were chosen.

Estate of Jane Ramsey, deceased. Rule on heirs to show cause why clerk should not pay out balance of fund in Court.

Estate of John Beel, deceased, John A. Wilson appointed trustee.

Estate of S. W. Kier, deceased. Time for filing account extended until August 12th.

Laura Tillie Gould, minor. Sale of real estate confirmed and guardian directed to make deed.

Estate of Mrs. Susan M. Moore, deceased. Wm. McHenry, George Reiter and James Graham appointed commissioners to make partition unfavorable first Monday of September next.

Estates of John MaCaleu, Wm. Antone and Thos. Thompson. Appraisements presented and confirmed nisi

Court Brevities.

REGISTER GRAY on Saturday granted letters of administration in the Eberhart case to the widow in Germany and the discussion here will appeal the matter to the Orphans' Court.

THE hearing in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Fallibush and Timmony, charged with obtaining money from the county sheriff, was postponed at the request of defendants' attorney, Mr. Coyle, until Friday, August 11th.

IN the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 ex-Senator Scott asked for the appointment of a commission to take testimony in addition to the appointment of a committee for Dr. Gross, who it seems has been *non compos mentis* during his recent illness. C. C. Taylor, Esq., was appointed to take testimony.

H. M. LONG, Esq., administrator of the estate of John Ross, deceased, has filed a supplementary account in accordance with the direction of the Orphans' Court in eluding the McConnell and Ardary notes and the Orphans' Court bond, which he characterizes respectively worthless, desperate and doubtful.

In the case of the United States against the distillery building, land, etc., claimed by Hoffman, of Butler county, the proceedings as to the First National Bak of Butler, and F. William Gorgil, intervening claimants for certain of the property seized, were discontinued by the United States Attorney as per instructions from the department at Washington.

APPLICATION was made in Common Pleas No. 2 for a writ of *habeas corpus* on the Superintendent of the county Workhouse to produce the bodies of Mary White and Jennie Meyers, and a writ of *certiorari* on the Mayor, who committed them on a charge of vagrancy, to send up the records in the cases. Writs were granted and made returnable on Tuesday.

THE petitioners for a road across Parke's Run, in Allegheny township, yesterday, paid into court $650 to secure the right of way throught the property lately owned by General G. W. Cass. A straight street, 50 feet wide, will now be opened from near Kilanova Springs to Sewickley, a distance of one mile, which will make one of the finest drives in the country. The case has been five years in court.

CATHARINE RUMPH entered in Common Pleas Court No. 1 suit against George Wilbert to recover $2,000, alleging that this sum is due her for money expended in the raising and educating of a child of herself and Wilbert, they having been married and divorced. Wilbert, she alleges, abandoned her in 1864, going off with another woman, with whom he has since lived. A summons was issued.

JUDGE KIRKPATRICK will hold a session in Common Pleas No. 2, to-morrow for the purpose of hearing the argument on the writ of *habeas corpus* on Superintendent Cooler to produce the bodies of Mary White and Jennie Meyers, who were committed by Mayor McCarthy on a charge of vagrancy, and for the purpose of attending to the naturalization of any person who may apply, after which the court will not again convene until the first Saturday in September.

A BILL in equity was filed in Common Pleas No. 1 Saturday, by Jacob Rehstock, against the Robert Blum Building and Loan Association of East Birmingham, and Jacob C. Kauf et al., stockholders. The bill represents that the complainant subscribed for ten shares of stock and paid for it; that he subsequently gave notice of his intention to withdraw, that he was paid the value of one share and subsequently brought suit and recovered judgment for $936 with costs of suit; that the property was advertised for sale, but through bidders, and now the association is settling up its business without paying his claim. He asks for such relief as the Court may grant in the matter.

THE SCULLERS.

Morris and Coulter Fail to Make a Match—The Lawrence Regatta.

The fact that Eph. Morris had appointed a meeting at Americus Force's saloon for Saturday night, to endeavor to make an arrangement to row Henry Coulter, in response to his challenge, two single scull races for $300 and $500 a side respectively, has been mentioned. At the time stated Mallory met together, but Morris refusing to row at Philadelphia—as Coulter's challenge called for—or any place but Pittsburgh, and Coulter refusing to row at any place but Philadelphia, no agreement could be made. Coulter's backers reside in Philadelphia, and an essential and imperative part of the challenge is that the race must come off there.

The regatta of the Lawrence Boat Club, at the Ewalt street bridge, came off Saturday evening. It is estimated that there were 5,000 spectators present. There had been a number of entries, but there were only five to start. These were Samuel Donaldson, Patrick Ivers, George W. Leslie, Charles Moss and A. Henderson. Mr. Zachariis, of the Clipper Club, acted as referee. The start was to have been made at 6 o'clock, but they did not get away until 6:40. When the word "go" was given they started pretty well together. Ivers slightly ahead. At two hundred yards Henderson was leading, Ivers second, Moss third, Donaldson and Leslie bringing up the rear. This order they maintained till they reached the buoy, where Moss passed Ivers, and thus they continued all the way up the homestretch to the finish. Henderson won the race and first prize—a silver cup; Moss second place and prize—a silver medal; Ivers third place and prize—a boat flag. The winner's time for the two miles was 17:30. The race was not straight away, but one mile to a buoy and return, thus giving the spectators an opportunity to see all of it.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the CONVERTIBLE LIFE POLICY of the *United States Life Insurance Company* of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by

J. PALMER O'NEIL, Manager,
66 Fifth avenue.

WATER BUSINESS.

Saturday's Meeting of the Water Committee—Hartupee Agrees to go on With the Engines—A Railroad Wants a Reduction of Assessment—Routine Business.

A special meeting of the water Committee was held Saturday afternoon, Dr. McCandless in the chair.

The meeting was called for the purpose of considering a refusal of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to pay its water tax, but it was decided to also dispose of the regular monthly business, and thus obviate the necessity for a meeting on the 4th prox.

The monthly pay roll of the old water works, $6,216.77, and bills amounting to $2,700, were approved. A bill of John D. Negley for coal was referred to the Superintendent, who complained of the matter, for the reason that it charged for nut coal when slack only was furnished.

A communication from Mr. W. P. Shinn, Vice President of the A. V. R. R. Co., was read complaining of the assessment of $1,750 water tax for this year, stating that $1,000 would be more than their fair proportion, and inclosing a circumstances would they pay over $1,200. If that figure was not accepted the railroad would build its own pumping works.

A motion by Mr. Hughes that the assessment be reduced to $1,200 was lost after considerable discussion.

Superintendent Atkinson presented a report showing the result of his test of two smoke-consumers. He reported that the Diehl smoke-consumer showed a saving of four per cent. over the Gearing patent, although neither was altogether satisfactory. The subscriber to this latter also presented a report recommending that the proposition of Walden, Hutchinson & Co., proprietors of the Diehl consumer, be accepted, the proposition being to take as compensation the saving of fuel made in one year by the use of the machines. The saving of coal, reported by Mr. Atkinson as the result of his test, was 144 bushels per day for two batteries of five boilers each.

A motion was adopted directing the City Attorney to draw up an article of agreement with the proprietors of the Diehl patent, and submit it at the next meeting of the committee.

Water extension business was then taken up. The monthly pay-roll, amounting to $924 was approved. The Mechanical Engineer was directed to remove certain pipe now obstructing Island avenue No. 2, or do as he thinks best with it.

The report of the Sub-Committee on Machinery in reference to the Lowry-Hartupee differences was presented. It contained the following recommendations:

First—That the Mechanical Engineer be instructed to give to Mr. Hartupee an order for the whole working plans belonging to the engines, to be placed on the upper end of the foundations, and that he also give Mr. Hartupee an order for the lead necessary for holding the place above mentioned. Second—That it is the sense of this committee that the dead weights be considered part and parcel of the engine and contract. Third—That the no stop gates are not extras, and should not be considered as such. Third—That from the report of the Mechanical Engineer there is money now in the hands of Mr. Hartupee.

The recommendations were taken up *seriatim* and adopted, and the report then adopted as a whole.

A communication from Mechanical Engineer Lowry was read. He says:

"Since the date of my last report there has been, comparatively speaking, no effort made on the part of the contractor to complete the pumping engines of the new water works. * * * There remains not more than four months of suitable weather during which the machinery could be erected. * * * Unless, therefore, if proper energy is used, to get one pair of engines running this fall, and unless your committee adopts some course to compel the contractor to proceed to fulfill his contracts or annul the same and award it to others who will use sufficient energy to finish the work in the time mentioned, the year will pass and the work will be no nearer completion. * * * The city has expended on the new works, in round numbers, about three and a half millions of dollars, and there were in 1873 (the last report is being paid, amounting to about $345,000 per annum, or $671 per day.

"Of this amount Mr. Hartupee has received, up to June, 1875, the sum of $573,306.83, the interest on which (at seven per cent.) amounts to $40,131.47 per year, or $109.95 per day. As was stated in my last report, if the works were in operation now the saving in running expenses and in increased revenue to the city would be at least $100,000 per annum, or $273.95 per day. In considering the matter from a financial point of view, although not under-estimating the comforts, sanitary improvements and reduced risk of fire in case of a conflagration by having an ample supply of water, it will be seen from the foregoing that there is a loss to the city of at least $273.95 for every day the works remain uncompleted."

After the communication had been read, Mr. Hartupee, who was present, said that he was ready to proceed with the erection of the second pair of engines as soon as he received orders for the dead-weights which the Mechanical Engineer had given him. A warm discussion, during which Mr. Hartupee expressed a determination to push the work if he received the orders he desired, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Mechanical Engineer be and he is hereby authorized to draw an order in favor of Mr. Hartupee for the dead weights and stop-gates as omissions, as provided for in the last clause, on page 22, of the printed contract for the first pair of engines, forthwith.

The committee then adjourned.

THE EXPOSITION.

Who Will be Benefited by it—The Present Outlook, &c.

The question "who will be benefited by the Exposition of the Pittsburgh Trades man's Industrial Institute," is one quite difficult to answer fully, as the benefits to be derived from it are so numerous, and so varied, and many of them being of an indirect character, it is difficult to tell who all will be reached by them; but it is quite an easy matter to state how it will benefit most, if not all our manufacturers, merchants and business men generally, directly and the community at large indirectly. The Exposition will doubtless draw a large number of visitors to the city, who would not otherwise so come here, and thus afford our manufacturers an opportunity of exhibiting their goods and making sales to thousands who, but for the Exposition, would perhaps never see them, they are unquestionably benefitted by it. The same may be said in regard to our merchants. If the Exposition draws visitors to the city our merchants sales will be increased, and hence they are benefitted, and the general public will be benefitted, for the reason that it will put in circulation thousands of dollars that but for it would be tied up in some bank or in the pockets of its possessors. Exhibitors will be benefitted, because it affords them an opportunity of exhibiting their wares at a small cost to thousands of people, and as it is by bringing their goods in the notice of the people that sales are effected, they accomplish through the Exposition, for a small sum, what would cost them thousands to accomplish in a city other way. They are also benefitted as well as amused and entertained, as they are afforded an opportunity of seeing all the improvements of the age, as well as the progress in mechanics, agriculture and the fine arts, at a small cost of both money and time, and the country generally benefitted by the entertainment offered to the producers and inventors of the articles on exhibition; so that it will be seen that there are few, if any, who are not benefitted.

The repairs necessary to the buildings prior to opening the exhibition are progressing rapidly, and will have all been completed by the 16th of next month, the time fixed for the opening, and when completed the building will be in much better condition than it was last year, as there will be at least 50,000 more room for exhibitors and visitors than there was last year, and the exhibition will, beyond a doubt, be far more attractive than that of last year, which was the first Exposition of the Institute.

PATTERSON'S GROVE.

Meeting of the Trustees of the Camp Meeting Association—the Camp Ground Surveyed.

A meeting of the trustees of the Patterson's Grove Camp Meeting Association was held on the grounds of the association, on the Monongahela river, opposite Saltsburg, Friday, and, notwithstanding the drenching rain which fell during the day, there was a good attendance.

The ground was surveyed by a surveyor with an engineer, and had the ground surveyed and the lots staked off. It was decided to put the price of the lots at a very low figure so that all could secure one, or more purchase one, and on to-morrow, the 1st prox, a meeting will be held for the selection of lots.

The contract for digging the wells was awarded to G. W. Orbun, of Monongahala city, who will begin the work at once, and have it completed in time for the opening of the meeting.

The bids for fencing the grounds and erecting the boarding tent will be opened and the same awarded to-morrow.

The work of clearing off the ground was commenced and is progressing rapidly, and by the time fixed for opening the meeting Patterson's Grove will be one of the most pleasant and delightful camp meeting grounds in the county.

An Army of Lawless Vagrants Encamped near the Altoona.

Hagerty's grove, about a mile east of Altoona, on the Pennsylvania railroad, has long been a favorite camping place for tramps. During the night they sleep under the trees and in the daytime mace plundering excursions through the neighboring country. Previous to Friday night their numbers never exceeded fifty, but then they numbered a hundred and fifty and were desperate and daring. On Thursday night they captured two hogs belonging to Mr. Oliver Hagerty, killed them and divided the meat. Friday night they killed a cow belonging to the same gentleman and made the same disposition of the carcass. Saturday morning they loaded fifty of the hogs on its way to market, cleaned it completely of everything eatable and threatened to shoot the unresisting and terrified man if he made the slightest noise. On Saturday afternoon the citizens of Altoona were organizing for the purpose of visiting the grove in the evening and driving the lawless and thieving marauders from it.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The Indian question: How can Sitting Bull be cowed?

····The Allegheny Board of School Controllers meets to-morrow evening.

····The workingmen of the South Side talk of forming a Cooper Greenback Club.

····Eight car loads of Mennonites passed through the city on Saturday on their way west.

····The *Post* was presented with a Tilden boquet last week. It proved to be a bar of soap.

····Parker City has subscribed one hundred and fifty dollars to the Custer monument fund.

····The German Turners of Mt. Washington hold their annual picnic at Wilbert Grove to-day.

····An attempt was made to burglarize the saloon of E. Brooks, on Second avenue, Thursday night.

····At Uniontown blackberries are selling at twelve cents and huckleberries at thirty cents a gallon.

····A meeting of the veterans of Allegheny county will be held in the Allegheny Common Council chamber on next Wednesday evening.

····The Oswego and Ohio, government survey boats, are dredging the Ohio river at Deadman's island. They will spend about a month there.

····One of the mysteries of life—why a fly will persistently return to exactly the same spot on your face after being driven away a dozen times.

····The attendance at the colored camp meeting at Castle Shannon yesterday, was immense. Some estimate the number on the ground as 15,000.

····The engine house of the Mt. Washington inclined plane caught fire yesterday. The flames were extinguished before they had gained headway.

····The half-past one o'clock yesterday morning destroyed a frame house on the hillside, above the Sharpsburg bridge, owned and occupied by John Cline. Loss $1,000.

····A special train from Uniontown yesterday, over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, brought from that and intermediate points a large number of colored excursionists to the camp-meeting at Castle Shannon.

····Mr. E. D. McGonnigle, of the Allegheny Poor Board, has posted notices to lazy tramps and worthless vagrants that if found in or about the city they will be arrested and committed to the Workhouse.

····The house of Mr. Elliott is taking a slide down Soho street. It started several days ago, and is still moving leisurely toward the Allegheny river. It has already completed several hundred yards of the distance.

····The debt of Allegheny county in 1862 was $3,258,645.99, which was the highest point it had ever reached. Since then it has been reduced to $2,129,154.51, showing a reduction in fourteen years of $1,119,491.30.

····Hutchinson's battery is preparing for its trial of skill at Cape May with the Keystone battery, of Philadelphia. The boys had a gun out at Mansfield on Saturday having solid shot, half-mile range, at a twelve foot target. They were very successful.

····At a meeting of the School Board of Union township, held Saturday afternoon, the following teachers were elected for the next school year: Greentree school—Miss E. Moore, primary; Banksville school—Miss Lizzie Laughlin, intermediate, and Miss Mollie Algoe, primary.

····At a meeting on Saturday evening of the Board of School Directors of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, the vacancies created in the two buildings by resignation and death were filled by promotion, and the two new buildings were given to the assigned to the first primary rooms. No other changes were made.

····If the *Telegraph* had taken the trouble to enquire it would have learned that while the Mayor did erase his signature from the resolution of Councils, directing the firing of salutes by Hutchinson's battery, he neglected to veto the measure, therefore, of as much force as if he had allowed his signature to remain.

····Internal revenue collectors have been directed by circular to redeem all documentary stamps in quit order, so that parties holding such stamps will on presenting them at the collector's office, receive the value represented by them less the rebate, per cent. in cash on proprietary stamps.

····Information has been received to the effect that the steamer Meade, belonging to Commodore Kountz, passed Hood's mills Saturday, on her return trip. The boat had been up the Yellowstone river, and the failure to receive news from her officers created a fear that she might possibly have fallen into the hands of Sitting Bull.

····Eugene T. Lynch, Secretary of the Department of Docks, New York, has written to Henry E. Wrigley, of Allegheny, that the pipe line proposed to be laid to that city by a combination of the leading railroad and transportation interests is to be constructed without doubt. The capital stock will be $1,000,000.

····The attention of the officers of the Humane Society has been called to a German woman living on Penn avenue, who, it is claimed, unmercifully beats a five year old child that is under her control. Doubtless the officers would stop such cruelty if they could, but the law gives them no authority to interfere in cases where a human being is the subject of merciless treatment.

····On Saturday afternoon Louis Mattes was attacked with cholera morbus and at once went to his home on Juniata street, near Fulton street, Allegheny. As he was going up stairs to the second story the pain was so severe that he fell and rolled to the bottom of the stairway, receiving a severe wound on the head and fracturing several ribs. His injuries, although severe, are not fatal.

····There is now an inmate of the jail, a darkey boy about nineteen years of age, who has a most enormous appetite. He is daily served with twice to thrice as much food as the average inmate of the jail, and yet he will beg piteously for more, claiming that he is starving. He will eat as much in one day as an ordinary man can possibly eat in a week, and yet cry—actually cry—for more.

····The Westinghouse Airbrake Company announced to their employes Friday that the man died a few minutes after he was removed to the house. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest yesterday morning the jury returning a verdict of accidental death.

····The funeral of Miss Mary McConnell took place on Saturday afternoon from the residence of her parents, at No. 55 Chestnut street, Allegheny. The deceased was for four years a teacher in building No. 2, in the Fourth ward of the city, and all the directors, as well as her professional associates, bear cheerful testimony to the fact that she was faithful, efficient and conscientious in the discharge of all the duties appertaining to her position. Her death was the cause of pain and sorrow to her aged parents, because she was to them a kind and loving daughter; it was also a source of sincere regret to the directors, not only because of the high esteem in which they held her but also for the reason that they have lost a true and faithful teacher who was an honor to her profession.

····On Saturday Mr. Thomas F. Stewart, auctioneer, sold for the owner, in the foundry yard, the property of Mr. Wm. Smith, consisting of the foundry corner of Twenty-third and Smallman street, a vacant square opposite the same, two lots on Penn avenue, the residence on Penn avenue, in the Twentieth ward, and his interest in the Isabella furnace. The foundry was valued at $300,000, and was subjected to a mortgage of $15,600. It was purchased by Mr. John Moorhead for $55,600. The residence cost $140,000, was mortgaged for $12,306.99, and was purchased by Colonel Thos. A. Rowley for $12,500. Mr. Smith's interest in the Isabella furnace brought $19,500. Mr. John Chalfaunt being the purchaser. A piece of ground opposite the foundry, 264 feet square, was the next on the list. It was subjected to a mortgage of $10,649.50. Mr. John Moorhead was the purchaser at $8,125 The last property was two lots on Penn avenue, 20x100 feet each. John Moorhead was the purchaser for $4,200. The entire sale amounted to $99,525. It is stated the works will be started up in a few days under the managament of Wm. Smith & Sons.

PERSONAL.

***General Pearson ranks second among the ten Major Generals of the N. G. P.

***Gen. Wm. Blakeley's wife and daughter are stopping at Fayette Springs.

***Mr. Ed Clark, son of Dr. Alexander Clark, is spending his summer vacation in Washington county.

***Mr. John A. Ellsler is Treasurer and Mr. J. Newton Gotthold a Director of the Theatrical Managers Association of America.

***Mr. John S. Lambie's family is at Fayette Springs, enjoying the delightful and health-giving atmosphere of the Chestnut-ridge.

***Harry Metzgar, Mayor's Clerk, is an earnest advocate of soft money. He don't refuse hard, however, when tendered in payment of either fines or debts.

***Rev. W. H. Gill, of the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, yesterday morning preached an eloquent sermon regarding the necessity of self-sacrifice in the service of Christ.

***Captain M. Munhall and wife, accompanied by Miss Jennie McGraw, started for Philadelphia on Saturday evening. After they have become satiated with the sights of the Centennial they will go to Europe and remain several months.

***Rev. Prof. W. Howard Day, of Harrisburg, Secretary to the general conference of the A.W. E. Zion church, and editor of "*Our National Progress*," published at Harrisburg, called on us on Saturday. Prof. Day justly holds a prominent and influential place among our colored citizens, and has both in his paper and on the stump challenged the confidence and admiration of the white as well as of the colored race. He is a gentleman of much culture, whom it is always pleasant to meet.

POLICE BREVITIES.

THE Allegheny police raided upon boys who were playing ball yesterday afternoon, and captured five of them. They will have a hearing this morning.

SARAH MCILRAY, for being disorderly, was fined $25 and costs by Mayor Phillips yesterday morning. In default of the funds to liquidate the fine and costs she was given a sixty day leave of absence to Claremont.

JOHN SMURSTAT was committed by Squire Anderson to jail Saturday morning in default of the payment of a fine of $10 with costs, on a charge of cruelty to animals, having used a spur violently on a horse.

MRS. MARY CARLIN, while on her way home from Lawrenceville to Bloomfield, in passing along Penn avenue with a child in her arms, noticed a man following after her rapidly. She started to run and the fellow lower pursued her, and would have overtaken her had it not been for the appearance of Officer Grimes, who was attracted to the place by the ladies screams. The officer followed the man, who had retreated to Jared Phillip's brick yard, where he arrested two tramps. Mrs. C. could not identify either of the men, and they were discharged by Deputy Mayor King, before whom they were taken.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Explosion of Fire Damp—Three Persons Killed and One Severely Injured. A Man Crushed to Death.

A fatal accident occurred on Saturday afternoon at Gray & Bell's coal works, at Banksville, a mining village about two and a half miles from Temperanceville, on Saw Mill Run. Three men were killed and an other severely, though not fatally injured. The men, Robert Campbell and William Eisenhart, of Union township, Joseph Neal, of the Thirteenth ward, and Daniel Eisenhart, of Union township, were engaged at work in the mines, and had just retired from work when an explosion of fire damp occurred. It was heard from the mouth of the pit to their residences and a physician summoned, who attended to the injuries of young Eisenhart. Campbell was seventeen years of age, and resides in Union township, two years of age, and leaves a wife and five children Neal was fifteen years of age, and resides in the Thirteenth ward. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest yesterday morning on the bodies, and the matter was as thoroughly investigated as was possible under the circumstances, there being no witness to the accident except young Eisenhart, who was too severly injured to be able to give a definite account of it. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

About three o'clock yesterday morning another accident occurred, resulting in the death of Hugh Robinson, a teamster for D. Stein & Sons, who resided in what was known as the Continental Hotel. Robinson did not come home Saturday night, and his wife being uneasy at his absence sat up waiting for him until about three o'clock, when she heard a cry from some one in distress, and recognized the voice as that of her husband. The cry came from the metal yard of the P. R. R., which is adjoining the house and on going out she met officer Cronin and some one else carrying the body of her husband on the railroad track lying between two cars, and it is supposed that while he attempted to step between the cars a train had backed down against the car, catching him between the bumpers. Dr. Estep was summoned but the injuries proved fatal and the man died a few minutes after he

BASE BALL NOTES.

**A Reverse for the Harr